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THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

Closing Arguments of Messrs. John McKeon and Sidney H. Stuart.

Justice Ledwith's Decision Reserved Until Monday.

GENEVIEVE LYONS VISIBLY FAILING

Brown Shudders Under Mr. McKeon's Terrible Scathing.

There was a large and appreciative audience in the Private Trial Chamber at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, composed mainly of financiers, who had been drawn thither to hear the closing arguments which Messrs. McKeon and Stuart had promised to make before Justice Ledwith. Brown and the girl, Genevieve Lyons, were taken into court by Ward Officer McCarty at 2 o'clock. The girl is manifestly sick and failing under her imprisonment in the noisome and filthy cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-Station.

Justice Ledwith entered at about 2:30 o'clock, and said that as counsel, who had agreed to submit their points at 11 o'clock had omitted to do so until 1 o'clock, he had not been able to read their papers; hence he was unable to render a decision on the motion to strike out Jenkins' testimony against the prisoners, Charles Brown and Genevieve Lyons; he proposed, however, that counsel should proceed with argument, and he would render a decision at the close of the hearing. It having been agreed that no further testimony should be introduced, Mr. Stuart submitted the points of law for which he should contend, and upon which he should claim that Jenkins' statements should be set aside, and his clients released from restraint, as follows:

There is no proof whatever that the money had by the prisoners from Jenkins was the same he had taken from the bank. The property recovered must be the same taken from the bank.

There is no proof to show what kind of property was stolen, bonds, stocks, securities, gold or silver. The prisoners must be charged with some specific receiving. Nothing that Jenkins confesses can be taken as evidence. All that Jenkins has said about this matter is hearsay evidence merely, and the fact that what he said, not under oath is not evidence by having his words repeated by one under oath.

It is understood that both these persons had some money from Jenkins, but it is denied that it may be the same he stole; and it is further denied, with much earnestness, that they knew it had been stolen, even if it were the same.

The receiving, then, is nothing. There must be a guilty knowledge shown. In this case it is signally defective. There is no proof that the defendants had substantial reason to know that he had stolen the money.

Jenkins has never said they knew he was stealing, and no one else pretended to have any knowledge on the subject. All, at most, that Jenkins feared from Brown was that he might tell the bank, not that he was stealing, but that he was spending his earnings in improper places.

As to the girl, there is nothing whatever against her.

If Brown has made any statements to the officers and to McGowan, they were drawn from him under such circumstances as will exclude them. Both he and the girl thought that McGowan was a magistrate when they were before him, and the officers and he both represented him to be so. This examination before McGowan was planned and conducted with a view to impressing the prisoners, and they were impressed, and having been so impressed, the officers said to them that they must now tell the truth. This is abundantly sufficient to exclude the admissions which were then made.

Mr. Stuart, in opening, assumes that his Honor would reject Jenkins' statement concerning the prisoners, because any confession, when unjustly obtained by extortion or otherwise, is not admissible evidence, and upon this point the law is well settled. Mr. Stuart produced books to establish the point The confessions, which are alleged to have been made by the prisoners Brower and Genevieve Lyons, were obtained fraudulently. The prisoners were brought into this court-room with the understanding that they were to be legally examined, and the prosecution told them that they must reveal all that they knew, if they would escape with light punishment. Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank, sat in the Justice's seat, and the Cashier of the Phenix Bank sat where counsel usually sits, and thus the girl was led to believe that Mr. McKeon was the Justice and Mr. Cashier Parker counsel. Under this this belief, and with neither friend nor counsel present, Genevieve Lyons said that she had from time to time received money from Jenkins, amounting in all to $6,000; and this is all that she has ever said, notwithstanding all of the appliances that have been brought to bear. She is reported by one of the officers of the police to have said at the station-house that she had caused Jenkins' ruin. In this, either the officer must have misunderstood her language, or he must have borne false witness—for before this girl was ten years old Jenkins began his career of peculation. But whatever the girl may have said is inadmissible at this court as evidence against her. It should be observed that Brown and Genevieve Lyons are not joint offenders, it being only to avoid waste of time that, yielding to the court's suggestion, the defendants are jointly examined; hence whatever Brown may have said should have no influence upon the court in a decision in relation to the girl. Brown had been closeted in a private room in this court-house, and a confession had been extorted from him under threats of imprisonment at Sing Sing. It should be noted, however, that Brown confessed that he had $3,000 in the Greenwich Savings Bank. If he made this statement under coercion, it is inadmissible as evidence; and if he made it voluntarily it is the highest evidence of his innocence; for no thief will confess and indicate precisely where he has concealed the proceeds of theft. There is not the slightest proof against the prisoners outside these inadmissible confessions and the statements which have been made by the felon Jenkins. Ex-Judge Stuart asked, "Whoever said that of his own knowledge the money which Brown had on deposit in the Greenwich Savings Bank had been stolen by Jenkins—who knows what Jenkins stole?" Mr. Stuart, therefore, desired to know for what Brown and Genevieve Lyons were to be indicted. Whatever property has been lost must be particularly described by the prosecution, and in this case the officers of the bank do not know precisely what they havelost. The law requires that it shall be shown that an offence has been perpetrated; and in this case the State must show positively that there has been a receiving before the prosecution can maintain a case against the accused. No crime has been shown affirmatively and primarily against them; they must be accused of receiving a specific sum on a specified day, and a general charge of receiving money cannot be entertained.

Ex-Judge Stuart further contended that it had not been shown that either of his clients knew that Jenkins had any connection with any bank, and they could not, therefore, be presumed to have received money with guilty knowledge. Therefore, they could not be held to answer, and their counsel appealed to the court to protect them as against the officers of a bank, who came here to thrust them into prison; and he, therefore, asked the discharge of both prisoners.

Mr. McKeon said that, under the express authority of the District-Attorney, he should endeavor to do his duty, and strive to have the prisoners held for further examination. He therefore read from Barbour to show that this, not being a final trial before a jury, but an examination to ascertain whether there is reasonable ground upon which the accused may be held for examination, it is not necessary that the prosecution shall prove guilt, it being sufficient if they show that there is reasonable ground for suspicion that the prisoners may be guilty; and if this fact is established, it is the magistrate's duty to hold the accused to bail to appear for further examination. Mr. McKeon asked whether there is not reason for suspicion that the prisoners have a part of the $300,000 which Jenkins stole from the Phenix Bank. One man who received money escaped by committing suicide; but we are after other men in this community who received a share of the money; we are just entering upon this investigation; the public little know who are interested in in this case, and who received Jenkins' money; we are in pursuit of higher game than we have yet reached; and we shall soon put our hands upon men whom the community now do not suspect. Mr. McKeon would show, 1. That there had been an embezzlement; 2. That money had been received by the prisoners; and, 3. That it had been received with guilty knowledge. He proved the embezzlement from the affidavit of Mr. Parker, Cashier of the bank; the receiving, from the acts and statements of Jenkins, Brown and Genevieve Lyons, and the guilty knowledge from inference and Brown's admissions.

Mr. McKeon dwelt upon the character of Genevieve Lyons, and administered to Brown a terrible scathing, saying that it was impossible that he, a young loafer about town, having received thousands of dollars from a man whom he knew to be employed in a banking institution, could be innocent of the knowledge that this money had been fraudulently obtained. Brown winced under the invective with which Mr. McKeon belabored him, and the audience were about to applaud, but were checked by the officers of the court. Mr. McKeon having concluded,

Justice Ledwith begged counsel not to press for an immediate decision, as he had not been able to weigh the evidence; he would, however, counsel consenting, strive to be prepared on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The court then adjourned, and Officer McCarty took the prisoners back to the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The special military commission, of which Major-Gen. WALLACE is President, met this morning for the first time, in accordance with the order of the War Department. Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT was absent. The commission, in secret session, merely organized and adjourned till Monday. Prisoners other than Capt. WERTZ, may be tried before it. The charges and specifications against him will not be made known until his arraignment.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

At a late hour last night four of the wards of the Lincoln Hospital, in the eastern part of the city, were destroyed by fire, and four others were pulled down to prevent the spread of the flames to the dry and, therefore, readily combustible timber of which the buildings were composed.

The patients were several days previous removed. The hospital had been fitted up for a government repair shop and a commissary depot.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS REDEEMED.

The certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Treasury, for the week ending to-day, amount to over nine millions of dollars, and during the same period four hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars of mutilated currency have been destroyed at the Redemption Bureau.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD to-day received his commission as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and as a consequence, resigned his military commission in the volunteer service.

Hon. D. W. GOOCH is appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAR DEBT.

It is said that the President to-day ordered the payment of $621,000 to Massachusetts, towards the settlement of the total amount due on her war debt, which is expected to be about three millions of dollars.

SALE OF USELESS VESSELS.

The next sale of useless vessels lately employed by he Navy Department is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy-yard on the 15th of September.

GEN. EWELL VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Among the visitors at the President's house to-day was Lieut.-Gen. EWELL, of the late rebel army.

PARDONS GRANTED.

A large number of pardons were granted to-day, principally to citizens of Virginia of the twenty thousand dollar class.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Among the new applications for clemency is that of Brig.-Gen. TYRRELL, of Tennessee.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The issues of national currency for the week ending to-day amount to $3,065,500.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Interview with Champ Ferguson—What He Says for Himself.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 18.

The *Dispatch* of to-morrow morning will contain the account of a long and interesting interview between the local editor of that paper and the noted guerrilla chieftain, CHAMP FERGUSON, now on trial in this city.

The interview was granted by Major-Gen THOMAS. This is the first correspondence he has had since his arrest with his counsel. He gives a complete history of his career, and expresses himself freely on every thing relating to the charges against him. He denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him down and waylaying him. He says he has never harmed a Federal soldier in regular service. He has taken many prisoners. He states that he could not have been taken in ten years if he had remained in Clinton County, Ky., his home, and not surrendered; that he surrendered in good faith as a regular Confederate officer, not anticipating prosecution.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 19.

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, lately appointed to the command of the Second District, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, was serenaded last evening, and made a short speech from the steps of the Parker House, in which he said that the state of his health would prevent him from making any extended remarks; but he would take the opportunity to offer his congratulations at the successful close of the war and the honorable peace which had been won. He spoke of the good conduct and valor of the New-England troops which it had been his fortune to command, and expressed his belief that the military supervision of the three New-England States which he had the honor to command would not be a very arduous task.

The General was received with much enthusiasm.

Repairing the Bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 19.

A long train of cars loaded with HOWE's truss bridges, to replace the bridges recently destroyed on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, by the unprecedented high waters in the Kansas rivers, passed West to-day in charge of Major HENNING, the General Agent. Meantime the business of the road continues without interruption, temporary bridges having been constructed to enable trains to pass along. The present energetic directors of the road are sparing no expense to make the road first class.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *Favorite*, owned by Mr. CYRUS E. STAPLES, commenced to-day to make daily trips between Norfolk, Suffolk and Smithfield, leaving Norfolk on the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

Pilot-boat *Protection*, No. 2, of Norfolk, commenced to cruise to-day about Capes Henry and Charles, to furnish pilots for these waters.

The bark *Eagle*, of Kennebunk, and forty other sailing vessels, are in this harbor wind-bound.

Items via Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Bella Donna*, with 500 bales of cotton, sunk in the Red River on the 10th inst. Boat and cargo a total loss.

A fire at Little Rock, Ark., had destroyed the building owned by the government and occupied by the Special Agent of the Treasury. Loss $15,000.

JOHN FORSYTH has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

The steamer *Marble City* has arrived here with 77 bales of cotton for this city and 164 bales for St. Louis.

Burning of the Schooner Lizzie.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 19.

The schooner *Lizzie*, Capt. GLOVER, from Rockland for Norwich, with lime, struck on the rocks near Watch Hill early on Friday morning, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. She was not insured. Her sails and rigging were saved.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Elected President of Antioch College.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

Gov. ANDREW has been unanimously invited by the trustees of Antioch College to become the President of that institution. His acceptance of the office is considered doubtful.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 24.

Sailed ship *Wild Hunter*, for Boston, with 7,000 hides, 15,000 sacks of copper ore, and 650 bales of wool.

The week opens favorably for increased exertion in commercial circles. Stocks of imported goods in first hands are light, and jobbers show more disposition to replenish stocks.

The mining stock market is dull.

The Movements of the Dictator and Vanderbilt.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The iron-clad monitor *Dictator* and steamer *Vanderbilt* sailed from here, at 4:30 this afternoon, for Philadelphia.

The Constitutional Convention at Denver.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Monday, Aug. 14.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned Saturday night. The election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution is fixed for the third Tuesday of September.

Burning of the Steamer Traveler.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Traveler* was burned at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, yesterday. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss. She was valued at $40,000, and insured for $20,000.

The Monitor Agamenticus.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The monitor *Agamenticus* returned from Portsmouth last evening, making the passage in seven hours.

SARATOGA.

The Returning Crowds—Who Remain—The Matrimonial Market—Amusements and Pleasures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

The trains of the last three days have taken away a large portion of that class of visitors who came here solely to see the races, or remaining a few days, leaving mostly the old *habitués*, who propose to have a quiet, cozy time again until the Autumn. A few families belonging to the latter class propose to migrate to some other locality, disgusted by the discomfiture experienced during the last week, by the transient classes crowding them out of places at table, in parlor and hall, and almost out of their very sleeping apartments. This state of things has naturally created much ill-feeling; but then there is not much opportunity for exclusiveness at any watering-place, and much less at this popular place of resort, with its ten thousand visitors, and accommodations for less than five thousand. Another year there will be increased accommodations. One other monster hotel—the States—will certainly be in readiness to receive guests by the 1st of July next, and possibly another, subscriptions for the stock of which is now being received, to be located on Circular-street, adjoining Congress Spring Park—one of the most eligible sites for a hotel in the village of Saratoga. More than this, the rush of visitors the present season seems to have infused new life into the citizens owning property here, and many of them propose to build new houses, and others intend to enlarge their present buildings—all with a view to a great crowd of new residents next year. In this last respect, they doubtless will not be disappointed, for Saratoga to-day is the most popular place of resort in the country, and will remain thus so long as Congress water cures diseases caused by a disturbed state of the liver, or Columbian water contains properties acting directly upon the kidneys.

Besides the class of visitors named who have already gone away or propose to leave at an early day, there is still another—a limited class of extreme fashionables, who flit about from one place to another—the time of their sojourn at any one place being governed by the dimensions of their trunks and the contents thereof. This class, comparatively small though it be, nevertheless is peculiarly *distingué*, and consider it vulgar to wear a dress a second time in public at the same hotel. One of the fraternity who has about three wagon loads of baggage, told me regrettingly that she only brought with her forty-five dresses, and the last one she should wear that night, and hence must leave the next day for another fashionable resort, where *second-hand* dresses could be worn without losing caste among her acquaintences and associates. Some, at least, of the unfortunate husbands of such women feel in full force the lifelike truthfulness of the ancient poet, and seek comfort therein, who said:

"A spendthrift wife's a troublesome appendage,
Nor lets man live as likes him; yet the jade
Yields goodly fruit too, children; fall you sick,
She tends your bed with ministering cares;
In sorrow clings she by your side; in death
Swathes with fond hand your limbs and smoothes your grave.
Look then to this, when daily frets annoy,
For thus you'll lightliest bear the appointed burden."

Yet there is still another class who slip off occasionally, and the most interesting perhaps of all to the general reader. All the billing and cooing in the park, in parlors and cozy corners, has not been for naught—so much I can vouch for; but for me, if, as all sensible people believe, a wife's true dowry is virtue, modesty, and desires kept in due subjection, I would not look for a wife with such endowments at any watering-place; this kind of dowry is not indigenous to the atmosphere of such localities; such qualities are rarely to be found, except among those who find delight and shine most in the home circle, and not amid the semi-criminal dissipations of fashionable life. "Nor house, nor lands, nor heaps of labored ore" can make up for the absence of these virtues. But how seldom it is that reason and love keep company? The disposition of mankind is the same now as when Adam and Eve fell in love, and men and women rush headlong into the matrimonial halter, too soon to learn that man's highest state is when he has a good helpmate.

"Such is the equal progress of deceit,
The early dupe oft closes in the cheat."

And,

"With equal foot stern and impartial fate,
Knocks at the cottage and the palace gate."

The illusions of hours of dalliance gradually give way to the practical realities of life, and the young find too soon that if there is a silver lining to every cloud, in assuming the married state, they incur responsibilities little dreamed of in their imaginatory philosophy.

But this is something of a digression. The notorious fact is, that never before were there so many marriageable ladies in Saratoga as during the present season. First of all comes the somewhat jaded but highly powdered and rouged old stagers, anywhere above twenty-five years of age, who have sighed and sued in vain for so many seasons that the oldest habitués can hardly call to mind when first they came upon the theatre of action. Some of these ancient belles have traveled almost the entire world over to secure that much-coveted article yclept a husband; and yet they toil on as assiduously as ever, wondering all the time why men don't propose. If the truth must be told, a majority of these damsels could have made somebody miserable long, long ago; but in the heyday of their loveliness, they were coquettes, or had entirely too high notions. They looked at matrimony as a means of securing position, and not as a source of rational happiness; they were not prompted to seek for happiness through love for oneself alone, but through golden delusions of the future; instead of pledges of love, cradles, rattles, and Russian sheeting, their minds ran on handsome equipages and a titled nabob. Now, Icarius-like, from their dizzy height they find themselves immersed in a sea of realities they cannot control. Of this class are several antiquated females well known to the frequenters of this place, who ten years ago considered it a condescension to dance with an American, albeit they sprang from the humblest walks of life. To-day these ladies after having done Europe unsuccessfully, are open for the first offer. One (pis-aller) danced last night with a hardware merchant who sells patent fishhooks on the sidewalk of Broadway.

Then there is an unusually large stock of widows on hand, some of whose partners died a natural death, others by violence in the field. While the first-class mentioned are dead stock, the last have gone off like hot cakes, particularly if endowed with just a little of this world's goods, to make the pot boil cosily. Four of this class went home last Saturday night to make arrangements for the interesting ceremony—they could not wait for cool weather. Strike when the iron is hot is the pretty widow's motto, and I presume it is the sure guide to success. There are a few more left of the same sort hanging in a horrible state of uncertainty as to the future.

There is still a third class—young ladies—fresh from school, with all the gushing buoyancy of uncontaminated youth, as pure as virgin snow and as lovely and graceful as the fawn; they have just shed their pantalets and short gowns, and look wonderfully charming in their freshly donned long dresses and waterfalls. Escorted by lynx-eyed cicerones, though they be, nevertheless Love's young dream in a hundred cases has disturbed their rest and nights, and a large portion of this number have plighted their faith, and are now in that semi-spiritual existence that all lovers are, until some obstruction, causes them to realize that they are yet human.

So far as heard from the matrimonial market stands thus: Old stock married off, none; old stock hopeful of success, 1; widows of first class married or soon will be, 10; widows of second class married or soon will be, 25; young ladies married, 17; engaged and day fixed for wedding, 65; betrothed and gone to get consent of paterfamilias, 67; still billing and cooing, 99; matches broken up by stern parients, 11; come together again, 3—but they have to dodge parient; in love, but not reciprocated, 37½; no one to love, 49; elopements, 1; private marriages, 2.

The above is a semi-official condition of affairs, and may be relied on as approximating to the true state of facts.

Of the exact condition of marriageable gentlemen, I have only isolated facts to guide me. One old stager—a very desirable man, I should say if a woman, and the best looking match in the village—has been on his knees twice, and both times got laughed at for his pains. His courage is good yet, and his hopes run high; last evening he got locked in Congress Spring Park while walking with an old maid. This little misfortune may be the initiatory paragraph of the history of a "Coquette and an Old Bachelor; How he Came to Marry." Who knows? Stranger things have happened. Prominent among the young gallants who aspire to matrimonial honors is my Lord Dundreary, from the sea-girt isle, who, one would think, had engaged the park for life, so assiduous are his attentions. There are scores of others who still hope to change their state before the ending of this season. At as early a moment as possible, I shall give the names of the ladies and gentlemen who have taken the final leap, or who expect to do so soon.

The arrivals the present week have exceeded the expectations of every one. There were 150 new comers at the Union alone on Monday, and nearly as many more on Tuesday and Wednesday. The same is true at Congress Hall, and I believe also at the other hotels, and the indications are that the place will be crowded all the season.

There is an unusual number of bank men, stock brokers and speculators here this season. The panic these men were in from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday forenoon was painful to behold. The current rumor was that not less than three wellk nown banks had gone under, and there was no end to reports of swindling transactions. A few rushed for Wall-street by the first train; the philosophers increased the number of champaigne cocktails, and nerved themselves for the worst. All were much relieved yesterday, upon the arrival of the 2:30 o'clock P. M. train, upon learning that the disaster was not so bad as reported.

GROVER closed his dramatic season at the Leland Opera House last Saturday night, and his departure is much regretted. The present week opened Sunday night with a sacred concert, for the benefit of Mr. KOPPITZ, the leader of the orchestra. Tuesday evening, Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS, the distinguished pianist and composer, gave a concert in presence of a highly respectable audience, who were delighted with his "musical poetry" for upward of an hour and a half. The arrival of Mr. HOPKINS has created quite a musical furore. He is accompanied by Mr. E. TRASTOUR, with whom he plays his magnificent duets for two pianos, reminding one of the Gottschalk days.

During the week, three more piano concerts will be given, and in accordance with numerous requests of hotel guests, Mr. HOPKINS has promised to give a private organ performance at one of the churches on Monday.

Last night Congress Hall gave a ball, and Friday night the LELANDS give another. Next week Madame Rumor says we are to have the French opera troupe.

At about 3 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in S. B. TERWILLEGER's hardware-store on Broadway, directly opposite the American Hotel. It was promptly discovered, and the alarm was duly given by the town bells, and not many minutes had elapsed before every person was not only up, but in the street. People in the country, even city people, who, when at home, hear without noticing, fire-bells ring a dozen times during every twenty-four hours, are wonderfully nervous when in the country, and as well may be supposed, between the residents and visitors, there was quite a crowd of excited individuals, until the location of the fire and the real extent of the danger had been ascertained. At the time the alarm was given, I had just finished the preceding paragraph of this letter, and instinctively visited the scene of the conflagration.

At this time the fire had made but little headway, having apparently caught in the rear of the building, but some time elapsed before the fire-engines were on the ground, and before they arrived the fire had got under considerable headway. Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3, as soon as they arrived, went to work without unnecessary delay, and were assisted by a large number of New-York firemen and citizens, who instantly went to work with a will. At one time it seemed as though the whole block from St. Nicholas Hall to Congress Hall was bound to be destroyed; but there being only a light wind, the firemen were enabled to confine the fire to the building where it originated, and the adjoining one occupied by Mr. KNICKERBOCKER as a jewelry and fancy-store. Some damage was done to the rear buildings for some rods on either side in the rear of the burnt buildings, and also to awnings and shades by the falling cinders. The loss on buildings will not probably exceed $10,000. The loss on stock a like amount. I take it for granted that the loss is covered by insurance. The fire is looked upon as a fortuitous circumstance, because it occurred just where the townspeople and everybody else want a new street cut through. Maliciously-disposed people think it a wonderful coincidence. Being a foreigner, I have no opinion to express about the matter.

While standing on the steps of the American Hotel, the flames burst up through the upper stories of TERWILLEGER's store, when a gentleman at my side exclaimed, "My God! there are fifty pounds of powder up stairs there!" Supposing him to be unnecessarily alarmed, I remarked sharply, "How do you know that, Sir?" "I ought to know," he said, "for it is my store!" Scarcely had he uttered the last word when the "fifty pounds" of powder exploded, fortunately without injuring any one so far as yet ascertained. Engine No. 3 was playing in front of the building at this time, and the men at the nozzle were standing within ten feet of the building; while almost every one else ran away, they never budged an inch, displaying a nerve which would have been creditable even to a New-York fireman. Chief-Engineer JOHNSON was early on the ground, and was particularly active during the fire. The most energetic citizen present was Mr. McMICHAEL, proprietor of the American Hotel, who was everywhere rendering most efficient service, as did also Mr. GEORGE W. HILL, of the Leland Club-House, and other citizens whom I do not know.

E. A. P.

FROM THE WEST.

The Crops—Growth of Chicago—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 17.

In my last, written from Urbana, Champaign County, I gave you a pretty extended description of matters and things in what is called the "Wabash country." I have seen no accounts during the present week to vary my quite favorable impression of the crop prospects in that region.

Last week I made a flying trip by rail up into Wisconsin. The telegraph has, undoubtedly, given you an account of the great hail-storm which devastated three or four counties, doing damage to the crops to the estimated amount of $300,000. I saw in Sauk the devastations which it caused. The destruction of the grain crops appears to be utter. The small grains are pelted down and threshed out—corn is stripped of its leaves and ears. Many of the hail-stones, I am told, were as large as hens' eggs. Four counties were visited: Sauk, Crawford, Iowa and Richland. The track of the storm shows that it must have been one of fearful violence.

In this section the railroads were all deranged by the rain-storm of Wednesday afternoon and night. Some of them have not got into regular running order yet. The rain came down in sheets; culverts were washed away, bridges torn from their foundation, and the streams were on a rampage generally. Such a summer storm was never known by the "oldest inhabitant." It also did a large amount of damage to the crops. It appears to be a general time of commotion with the elements. There were tornadoes at South Bend, Ind., Sparta, Wis., and near Vinden, in this State, last week. The nights are cold, betokening the early coming of frost; so that between all these adverse influences our crops, corn especially, are in a precarious condition. Should there be, as is now apprehended, an early frost, look out for a rapid advance in grain and pork. Speculators are on the *qui vive*, and the weather is now an important element in their calculations.

The following particulars of the condition and growth of Chicago I copy from the advance sheets of the *Directory* for 1865, now in press. The industrial, manufacturing and commercial establishments are as follows:

"Agricultural implements, 12; booksellers, 46; wholesale boot and shoe manufactories, 17; breweries, 31; clothing establishments, exclusively wholesale, 21; coal-yards, 36; coffee and spice mills, 12; commission merchants, 591; distilleries, 20, druggists, wholesale exclusively, 11; flour mills, 18; furniture factories, 25; grain elevators, 19; groceries and provisions, retail, 550; groceries, wholesale exclusively, 46; hardware and cutlery, wholesale exclusively, 21; hotels, 93; iron foundries, 31; lumber yards, 103; malt houses, 21; machine shops, 31; packing houses, 67; paper warehouses, 8; physicians and surgeons, 283; printing establishments, 44; railway lines, (running into Chicago,) 12; (ditto foreign companies with agencies in Chicago,) 7; tanneries, 27."

When you read the criminal statistics of our city, in the daily papers, you need not be astonished, but turn for an explanation to the fact that 1,800 liquor-selling licenses are in operation, 1,250 saloons, 31 breweries, 21 malt-houses and 20 distilleries.

In regard to religious, benevolent, educational, and similar institutions, we present a fair record. There are ninety-two benevolent and trade societies, and societies and associations for other purposes. In the matter of charitable institutions, it is conceived that Chicago is not surpassed by any other city of its size in the world. There are six public and society hospitals, and four free dispensaries located in different parts of the city, and also a new city hospital in course of erection. There are also five orphan asylums, two asylums for erring women, one charitable institution for the reformation of inebriates. There are one hundred and twelve churches of all denomination. There are 31 mission schools and nine Catholic convents. Under the important head of "Educational Institutions," we enumerate one high school, 17 public schools, two theological seminaries, two universities, three medical colleges and two commercial colleges. Besides these, there are 31 private academies and church schools. In the public schools of the city for the year ending May, 1865, there were 16,549 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of over 13,000. The number of scholars enrolled in the German schools for the past year, is estimated at 2,000; for the Catholic schools at 6,000, and for the private academies and schools at 3,000—making in the aggregate 11,000 enrolled scholars independent of the public schools. This, added to the enrollment of the public schools, gives a grand total of between 27,000 and 28,000 scholars, which is believed to be very near the true figures.

There are printed in this city forty-four periodicals, comprising thirty-three newspapers and eleven magazines. There are four English dailies, political; two commercial, and two German. There are fourteen National Banks and the State banks, fifteen local insurance companies, with foreign agencies innumerable; three savings banks, and brokers without number; there are 615 licensed express wagons, 500 drays, 113 hacks, 150 transportation wagons, and 411 newsboys!

The increase in the number of names contained in this volume is 11,059 over that of last year's book. The following table exhibits the number of each letter:

A	1,229	P	2,015
B	5,234	Q	170
C	3,284	R	2,415
D	2,368	S	5,392
E	967	T	1,455
F	2,134	U	168
G	2,380	V	435
H	3,411	W	3,255
I	157	Y	184
J	1,022	Z	162
K	2,468		
L	2,268	Total this year	50,173
Mc	1,393	Total last year	39,114
M	3,707		
N	907	Increase	11,059
O	909		

In this you have an outline of the Western Metropolis. It will tend to give some idea of the dimensions we are attaining—the business we are doing, and the prosperity the past four years have brought us. We shall soon know the extent of our population, as the State census is nearly completed. I estimate it will be in the neighborhood of 180,000. It is, however, the general opinion among our citizens that it will exceed 200,000. We shall know in a week or two.

Regiments continue to arrive. The Seventy-second Illinois was the last in. It is what is known here as the First Board of Trade Regiment. That patriotic body, it will be recollected, sent out three—the Seventy-second, Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth—all of which have done good service. The Seventy-second had a grand reception on Saturday—dinner, speeches, &c. It presents rather a singular spectacle of having had its Lieutenant-Colonel, STOCKTON, promoted a Brigadier, while its Colonel, STARING, has not been promoted.

The weather has been fine for three days now, which is something unusual. It is, however, very cool for August. Business is good in all departments, though quiet. The notorious Miss HARRIS spent a few days in this city last week, in company with a man named PHELPS, from Washington. She had the audacity to call upon the widow of the man she murdered; but was not permitted to see her. It was feared that she might have another insane impulse, and kill BURROUGH's child. Mr. DANA has got well to work in the *Daily Republican*, and a great improvement is the result. The Soldier's Orphan's Home, incorporated by our last Legislature, has been organized. The Board of Trade are to have a grand demonstration on the opening of the new Chamber of Commerce, on the 30th. A Real Estate Exchange, and a Miners' and Petroleum Exchange have just been organized in this city.

FROM RICHMOND.

Treasury Department Agent—Mineral Wealth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

W. H. WOODBURY, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Washington, has arrived here, and will at once proceed to investigate the accounts of the Custom House and Treasury Department in this city. Mr. W. has for the past two months been engaged in similar business in Philadelphia.

A party of scientific gentlemen who have just returned from a minute examination of a portion of the gold regions of this State, give the most astounding accounts of the undeveloped mineral resources of the interior of Virginia. Not only does gold abound, but they found the whole district teeming with iron, silver, lead, tin, plumbago and other invaluable materials.

There seems to be little doubt that the peculiar institution hitherto existing in the State of Virginia has retarded, if not altogether prevented, the development of the material resources of the wealthiest portion of this continent. Now that the great barrier, slavery, is removed, and Virginia is open to free immigration from all parts of the world, there can be little doubt that her geographical position, fine climate, fertile lands, great water-power, and, lastly, the enormous mineral wealth known to be concealed within her, will speedily bring about a large amount of capital and emigration within her borders.

The counties of Goochland, Fluvanna and Buckingham are especially rich in mineral wealth.

N. D. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Geo. Cromwell from New-Orleans.

The steamer *Geo. Cromwell*, from New-Orleans Aug. 12, arrived here yesterday morning. The files of New-Orleans papers that she brings contain no news.

TEXAS.

MERRITT'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the N. O. Times.

AUSTIN, Capital of Texas, July 29, 1865.

From the dome of the State House floats the national banner. The capital of Texas has been occupied by the cavalry forces under command of Gen. MERRITT, and the citizens seem well satisfied with the position of affairs. Soon as Gen. MERRITT and escort arrived here, Capt. ROCKWELL, of the Eighteenth New-York, entered upon the duties of Provost-Marshal. The quarters of Gen. MERRITT were taken up in the Governor's house, an office was opened for the paroling of prisoners, and the other details of organization were carried out. It was with gratification that unmistakable evidences of loyalty were observed in this city, the loyal citizens welcoming the entry of the column by the display of the flag.

There has been in this city an old flag that for nearly four years has lain *perdu*. Forced to haul it down during those times which we all remember, the few loyal citizens preserved it from harm. The brother of Judge HANCOCK, of this city, kept it intact, guarded it in secret and defended it from sacrilegious touch. The four-year storm burst upon the country and passed away, while the flag still remained under guard. Yesterday it was hoisted again, the halyards were hauled taut by citizen hands; citizens greeted the emblem of nationality with shouts that made ring the welkin that for four years only resounded with shouts that chronicled the triumph of Confederate arms; crowds of citizens looked upon the flag with exultation and joy. The flag was raised at Hancock's Corner, in this city. Judge PASCHAL spoke in terms of rough and manly eloquence. Spoke in an assembly of officers of the command and citizens, and his remarks were applauded vociferously, while the band enlivened the whole scene with patriotic airs. The banner, star-spangled, floats, the token of restoration.

The march of the cavalry expedition—that of the first division led by Gen. WEST—has been conducted in admirable order. The troops of the command—that consist of the Eighteenth New-York, Third Michigan, Tenth Illinois, First Louisiana, Fourth Wisconsin and Second Illinois—have as a whole fulfilled the high expectation that was entertained of their efficiency. Much of the good conduct is owing to the management of the forces under Gen. WEST, Col. MIZNER and Col. STEWART, commanding the two brigades, being of well-tried service.

There are always certain inconveniences that are incidental to the march of any troops. Some portions of the best disciplined will commit excesses. Some are bound to escape from the cover of military restraint. Less of these troublesome matters have happened in the history of this march than in that of any it has been the good or ill fortune of your correspondent to witness. Negroes stealing their masters' horses and mules, and joining the command, were, upon application, returned to their plantations, horses and all. It is the testimony of the people of the district of country lying between Shreveport and Austin that the conduct of the whole command has been remarkable for all those qualities which belong to a high state of discipline.

The conduct of Gen. WEST's division in its march through the country may, perhaps, be accepted as an omen of the disappointment that surely awaits those croakers who have prophesied that army habits were certain to create a disregard among the rank and file for the rights of *meum et tuum*. No sooner was this force notified that they were the protectors of the inhabitants of the country through which they were marching, than the old habits of picking up unconsidered trifles—such as chickens, eggs, pigs, fruit, and such articles as have been hitherto considered the legitimate spoils of a marching column—ceased entirely, and all property was exempt from pillage. Admirable arrangements in the Provost-Marshal's department contributed somewhat to this end, but the credit for decorum is mainly due to the men themselves.

GALVESTON.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF GALVESTON, GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—For the maintenance of good order, and to secure the enforcement of rigid measures for the preservation of the health of the city, the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

1. The acts of the existing municipal authorities of Galveston will be recognized and sanctioned in all matters relating to the city government so far as citizens are concerned, until changes are made in the legal way, exceptions being made in cases where civil officers or laws come in conflict with the necessary orders of the officer in command, and those officers of the city who are excluded from the rights and benefits of citizens as expressed in the President's Proclamation, dated at Washington, May 29, 1865.

2. The proper officers of the city are authorized to proceed at once to the collection of the harbor dues, market dues, licenses and property taxes, under the assessments that have been made, and according to the law that has heretofore governed the collection of taxes, restrictions being now only placed on the collection of harbor dues from vessels in government employ, and the tax on citizens traveling on government transportation.

3. With the funds thus collected immediate action will be taken to have the streets, alleys and all the deposits of filth within the city limits thoroughly cleansed; to have a thorough night-police system organized; to have the city hospital tax properly appropriated, and the fire department made as efficient as possible, and also to have all the public expenditures made in accordance with law and established usage.

4. With the exceptions of those connected with the army and navy, as soldiers and sailors, the Recorder will exercise his former powers in punishing offences committed in violation of law.

5. The Post Surgeon is charged with the general supervision of the sanitary condition of the city, and will either grant or designate some officer to grant "bills of health" to vessels leaving the port.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that in all cases military authority must be regarded as paramount, but assurance is given that military interference will take place only in cases of obvious necessity, which will be rendered less frequent if a proper spirit of coöperation and harmony is manifested; while the military sanction is now guaranteed to the present city government, it must be borne in mind that it is only military sanction, and is liable to be revised or revoked in the same proportion that martial law is limited or destroyed.

By order of

Col. and Brev. Brig.-Gen. LOREN KENT.

D. M. BAKER, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

MILITARY ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—General Order No. 118, War Department, current series, designating the departments in this division, having been corrected so as to form the Department of Louisiana, Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding; and the Department of Texas, Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, commanding, so much of General Order No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, as relates to the Departments of Louisiana and Texas, is hereby corrected correspondingly. The Military Division of the Gulf therefore consists of

1. The Department of Mississippi, Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, commanding, embracing the State of Mississippi, headquarters at Vicksburgh.

2. The Department of Florida, Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, commanding, embracing the State of Florida, headquarters at Tallahassee.

3. The Department of Louisiana, Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding, embracing the State of Louisiana, headquarters at New-Orleans, La.

4. The Department of Texas, Major-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT commanding, embracing the State of Texas, headquarters at Galveston, Texas.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEORGE LEE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NO DISTINCTION.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The following General Order from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 129.—To secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post, district, or other commanders, adopting any system of passes for them, or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments, not imposed on other classes, are declared void.

Neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by voluntary agreement; nor will they be hindered from traveling from place to place, on proper and legitimate business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEORGE LEE, A. A. Gen.

Returning Soldiers.

The First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. SHATSWELL, 397 men, arrived here last night, and quartered at the Battery Barracks, where Col. HOWE provided fruits, etc., for them. The regiment leaves by boat this afternoon for Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, where they will be paid off and discharged.

THE FREEDMEN

Organization of the Freedmen's Bureau--Its Objects, and What It Has Accomplished.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY GEN. HOWARD.

The Freedmen of South Carolina--Order from Gen. Van Wyck.

Gen. Slocum's Orders in Regard to the Freedmen in Mississippi.

Address of Gen. Palmer to the Negroes of Kentucky.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Interesting Speech of Gen. Howard--Organization of the Bureau.

From the Kennebec (Maine) Journal, Aug. 11.

A meeting of the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society was held at Meonian Hall on Sunday afternoon. In the absence of the President, Gov. CONY, who soon after arrived, the meeting was called to order by Hon. E. FLINT, Secretary of the society, and Rev. D. S. KING, General Agent of the society, was called to the chair. Three little children, formerly slaves in Louisiana, who accompany Mr. KING, sung the song:

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Rev. Mr. MCKENZIE then offered prayer.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD was called upon, and spoke in substance as follows:

Just at evening, yesterday, Mr. KING met me, and informed me that it was his purpose to hold a meeting in behalf of the freedmen in this place, to-day, and wished me to address it. In traveling hither and thither through the country, I have found that nearly every man is more or less interested in this great work of the freedmen. Each one questions me--wants to know what the government proposes to do, and how it intends to go to work to accomplish the results so much desired. It is a great deal of work to answer individuals concerning these matters; and, though I have come here to escape hard work at Washington, and to get a little rest and refreshment, it has been my intention to prepare for publication a statement of the purposes of the government. I have not yet found time to prepare such a statement, and I have consented to come here without special preparation, to tal a little to you, hoping to answer the questions usually propounded to me, so as to let you know what is the duty of every Christian patriot toward the freedmen. As much of the subject partakes of a secular nature, it would seem better not to discuss it on the Sabbath day; but, as it is, to a great extent, a benevolent object, and connected with our duty as Christians, there is a propriety in speaking of it at the present time.

The government, through Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of emancipation, decreed that all slaves within certain insurrectionary States should be free, and pledged the faith of the entire nation that they should forever remain free. The object in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau was mainly to aid the government in keeping that pledge.

When I arrived at Richmond from Goldsboro, with the Army of the Tennessee, I received a telegram from Washington, directing me to report at once to the Secretary of War. I went from the command of that army without knowing why I was ordered to Washington. On the way thither an officer suggested that the government wished to put me in charge of the new bureau. I thought the matter over during the remainder of the journey, and came to the conclusion that if that was the intention of the department, it was my duty to assume the charge. On my first interview with the Secretary of War, he remarked that Mr. LINCOLN had been a good deal perplexed as to the proper execution of the law, and the proper officer to be placed at the head of the bureau. He wished me to assume the duties of the office. With little reflection, and without even having read the law, I consented to do so.

I found that the bureau had no building, no clerks, no organization, and, on reading the law, I found that the duties of the office were in a great degree left to the judgment of the Secretary of War and the commissioner of the Bureau. The force allowed was, a commissioner, ten clerks, and ten assistant commissioners. There were a few words about abandoned lands, a few words about refugees, and a few words about relief establishments. All the rest was left for organization by the commissioner. First the Secretary of War assigned me a building. Next I secured officers and clerks by detail from the army, for I found that there was no appropriation of money to aid in the work. Thus I had a law to execute, without the specified means to execute it. But as they had placed the bureau in the War Department, I was enabled to secure officers by detail from the army, without increase of pay, as provided in the law. In the selection of these agents, I looked over the army and selected the best I could find. I took generally those who had been long in the work--men who had been successful and who were earnest in securing the rights of the freedmen. When I was compelled to go beyond this class, I took those whom I knew to be men of integrity and with Christian hearts.

I formed a committee of assistant commissioners, who met in Washington. To them I submitted the subject I wished them to consider. They laid before me plans which I revised, and the whole was published as Circular No. 5. Upon that circular the transactions of the bureau thus far are founded. It was found that ten assistant commissioners, which allowed only one to a whole State, and in some cases only one to two or three States, were entirely insufficient. They must have medical officers and sub-agents, to see that the freedmen are protected in their rights. The result of all the reflection and advice the bureau could command was, that it was determined to make use of the military governments obtaining in the South. Sub-agents were secured, of military officers detailed for the purpose, each reporting to the assistant commissioner having jurisdiction over his respective district. The limits of the sub-district are regulated in the same manner as the military sub-districts of the department. Thus a sufficient number of officers were secured to render the execution of the law more easy.

As I before remarked, the main object of the establishment of this bureau was to afford a practical opportunity for the realization to the freedmen of the promise made to them by the government in Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation of Emancipation. You may ask how this is to be accomplished. That is the question that occurred to me, and it is a very difficult problem to solve. However, I had some information which was of use to me in the decision of the question. Before the war I had spent nearly a year in a Southern State. I had been somewhat in doubt before I went to the South whether slavery was right or wrong, considered abstractly. Many had told me that the evils of which complaint had been made were not necessarily parts of the system, but merely addenda--evils not inherent in the principle of slavery. It was said that similar objections might be raised against institutions undoubtedly good, and that it was the abuse and not the use of the institution which rendered it obnoxious to censure. I studied the character of the system, and concluded that if certain features which were apparent in the system were necessarily attendant upon it, that there was something rotten, radically evil, in the whole system. I have not yet seen any reason to change my opinion. I at that time noticed differences in the management and methods of business of slave-owners. During the past four years it has been my lot to be in the Southern States most of the time. We have had hundreds of freedmen around our camp every day. We have been in constant intercourse with them. We have been on the abandoned plantations. We have been through the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and from these many opportunities have become pretty familiar with slavery in its various forms as it has appeared in its practical workings. Hence, on assuming the charge of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, I did not feel quite so ignorant of the matters with which I had to deal as the planters and people of the South seemed to think I was. They came to me and advised me concerning many matters; they wrote me letters asking me what I intended to do, and telling me that I must not do this or that, or that I must do something else. I also had letters from the North, each one proposing a plan for the settlement of the entire question, sometimes based on experience in the West Indies, sometimes drawn from the case of a remote island in the ocean, sometimes from a few months' experience as teacher in the South. Thus I had a variety of plans from all parts of the country, every one proposing a complete settlement of all questions. I looked them all over; examined them thoroughly, and I believe prayerfully. I wished simply to have the best plan for effecting the desired object. The War Department placed everything, letters, documents, recommendations, &c., in my hands. It was a difficult task, and I will tell you how I set about the work.

The first business was to regulate labor. There was a variety of plans for the accomplishment of this. One proposed that every former slave should leave his former owner, and that they should flock into villages by themselves, where they might live separated from the white, and form a community. Another wanted Northern men to emigrate to the South, and employ the freedmen in cultivating the soil. Another wished to have them set at work on the Pacific Railroad. Still another thought they could be most profitably employed in constructing dykes all along the Mississippi River. The plan adopted was to have former owners, as far as practicable, who had work to do, employ each the men who had been his slaves. I mean where they had not left their own homes, or voluntarily returned. I knew that they had been able to support their slaves on their plantations, or rather that the masters had been supported by the labor of their slaves, and that very large fortunes had been made, so that it is wonderful how many people there are at the South who are worth more than twenty thousand dollars. The system of contracts was chosen. You may say that that was already in operation. Well, I mean that of all the plans proposed and tried, that was selected as the best, for the present at least. It was determined that the contracts should be bona fide agreements, in which each should have a duty to perform, and both be held to it. You may ask if it is practicable to make and enforce these contracts all through the Southern States. It may not be, but it is the purpose of the bureau and of the government to encourage them by all the means in their power, and, when made, to protect both parties to the contract. Some may say, "but this is equivalent to slavery, and will lead to the reenslavement of the blacks." No, it is not; but it is precisely equivalent to contracts everywhere. And the evils of the system are less than by any other known one. Most of the freedmen being ignorant of the rights and duties of liberty to which they have come, if unemployed, they accumulate in villages, and their idleness leads to corruption and crime. If they can be induced to enter into contracts, they are taught that there are duties as well as privileges of freedmen. And the system thus far has worked well. The employers are furnished with laborers, and the employed get work and wages secured by a lien on the crops or something else. You may say that this does not cover all cases, that communities of freedmen have already collected at Norfolk, Beaufort, St. Helena Island, Memphis, Vicksburgh, New-Orleans, Nashville, Chattanooga and elsewhere, and that suffering does already exist in those places. This is true, and in the case of these villages the bureau recognizes the agency and the benefits of the benevolent institutions which have done so much to relieve suffering there. But our agents have established intelligence offices, are making a census of the people there, and undertake to find employers and employees for those wanting either. By this means we have found in some localities, for example, Washington, three times as many places as we can find freedmen to fill them. The rental of land furnishes another means of employing the freedmen. Immense numbers of blacks have followed our armies in their marches through the enemy's country. Eight thousand followed Gen. SHERMAN through South Carolina. These were all turned over to Gen. SAXTON, who distributed them among the islands abandoned by their owners and taken possession of by the government. Each has the rental of forty acres, more or less. This plan, under Gen. SAXTON's supervision, has succeeded, and has been followed elsewhere. Near Norfolk, near Richmond, and opposite Washington, abandoned houses as well as lands are rented by colored people, or by the employers of such. All these means have been taken to give the freedmen the practical fruits of freedom. Some may ask, do they give these results? In answer, I would say that wherever a fair opportunity for their trial has been given, the success has been even greater than we could have anticipated. At Davis' Bend, on the Mississippi, the colored people have already laid up more than a hundred thousand dollars. It is the aim of the bureau to encourage the different benevolent institutions. Industrial schools have been started, with the best results. I saw an excellent one at Norfolk. A Quaker lady taught girls to sew and make different garments; and wherever these schools have been tried they have paid their way.

It is the duty of the assistant commissioners to introduce compensated labor everywhere, to prevent the freedmen from accumulating, and becoming impoverished thereby. They thus save expense to the government and enable the benevolent institutions to dispense their charities elsewhere, where necessity is already upon them. The consequence of all this labor and vigilance in behalf of the freedmen is that the National Government is now obliged to keep and take care of fewer negroes than white people.

There is one more method used for employing freedmen, which is by carrying on government farms. The plan of letting or selling abandoned lands is held in abeyance at present. The government policy in regard to such lands is not yet well defined, and while such property has been described as lands left by the owners for purposes hostile to the government, it is deemed best at present not to dispose of them. If a clear title to them could be given, they could all be leased or sold in a very short time; but until some of the many questions as to the ownership can be settled, people are afraid either to rent or purchase them. Meanwhile, the government carries them on with the aid of the freedmen, and the proceeds either go into the Treasury or accumulate in funds for the benefit of the freedmen. We have a financial agent in Washington who takes care of these funds and keeps strict accounts of their proceeds.

The second task of the bureau in the interest of the late slaves is the encouragement of education. Some one may ask, why not take the matter entirely under your control? It is impossible! It would be as difficult to control the school system in South Carolina as in Maine, and there would be the same jealousy, were it undertaken, in the former State as there would be here, if I attempted to dictate to you. Meanwhile, so long as the States of the South are under military control, I have consented to give them a Superintendent of Schools for each State. This officer is to exercise general supervision for schools over all the schools for freedmen in the State under his care. Soon after I assumed charge of the bureau complaint arose because the rations of teachers were cut off. They were allowed to purchase them at the cost price, but not to draw them for nothing. The commissioner, as all other officers at Washington, is between two fires. Taxes are to be paid, but the work is to be done. The people cry out against expense, and cry, "Retrench, retrench." The War Department responds by mustering out its officers and soldiers. Still the Commissary-General complains that a great many rations are issued to teachers and agents. There is no law for it, and the Commissary-General determines to retrench in that particular. The best regulation that could be framed was to cut off the free ration, but allow them to purchase at the cost price. It was never legal, and was simply allowed to be drawn by tacit consent. However, the agents pleaded for the ration and asserted that its withdrawal would take away one-half of the teachers. I went to the Commissary-General, to the Secretary of War, and to the President, and they all coincided in the opinion that the best thing to be done was that which I have already told you was done. I think that the plan will work well. Just before I left Washington, Capt. WILDER, of Virginia, told me that the freed people were willing to feed teachers if they would only come to them. I think that will be done, and it secures what we want, self-sustaining schools. I have found that black people are like other human beings. They have pride like white people. They don't like to be pauperized, or regarded as paupers, and if they can do something to aid in teaching themselves, they are glad to do it. It is found that they will attend those schools most where they are obliged to pay the most. The entire withdrawal of aid would spoil the schools. It must be withdrawn gradually. We must aid them now. We afford the same protection to churches. Where preachers or teachers desire help which we can give them, we are glad to give it.

The third means used by the bureau for its work is the formation of relief establishments. These I divide into orphan asylums, homes and hospitals. The orphan asylums are mostly conducted by voluntary associations. Rations are issued to them, and will probably continue to be issued for some time. Some of these contain striking cases, where relief is called for imperatively. Some of the inmates are without arms, some without legs; others are old and decrepid; and still others blind or deaf. Most of them have been separated from their former homes by the operations of war, or by compulsion of their former owners, and we must protect and support them.

The fourth and last general method to forward the ends of the establishment of the bureau is an effort to secure justice for the freed people. We find in the South some willing to act, and acting justly toward their former slaves. Others, even good men, are so imbued with a life-long prejudice, that they cannot act justly toward them. Still others will not. Now some one asks, how does the bureau propose to secure this justice for them? The War Department has established military departments all over the South, as it has in the North. Officers are stationed in every State and in all the important towns to enforce the will of the government. Unfortunately, many in the South, and others, even among our own officers and soldiers, hate the negro. They always have, and they always mean to. These are not disposed to deal with justice toward the blacks. Others are always finding difficulties in the way, and imagine more than they find. The old masters come around them and persuade them that either they themselves must control the negroes, or the government must exercise absolute authority over them. Hence pass-orders and other odious restrictions are issued, which sometimes almost make me think it impossible that the promise of freedom to the colored race should be sustained. However, to meet such cases, I drew up a circular directing that during the interregnum, while the military power was relaxing its hold and the civil power was not re-established, courts should be established for the officers of the bureau, and that in them the testimony of freedmen should be received. That little clause at the end worked well. Let me give you one or two cases:

In Mississippi a man murdered his former slave. He was taken up for the crime, but the judge issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he was set at liberty. To save rearrest he could go to a country where there was no judge, and he would thus be safe. The assistant commissioner telegraphed me the facts, and that he was threatened with arrest for false imprisonment. At my request, the Secretary of War directed the department commander to arrest the person for the murder and try him by military court, and if the judge again attempted to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, to arrest him also. I have not heard the result of the case, but have no doubt the man was tried.

In Alexandria, a Judge declined to receive the testimony of a colored man. His horse had been taken away from him. The agent of the bureau interfered, and wrote the facts to me. I wrote a letter to the Mayor of the city, requesting that all such cases should be turned over to the provost courts. He not only refused to do so, but also to answer my letter. I wrote to the department commander on the subject, detailing the facts, and he accordingly drew up an order, which he never had occasion to use, for the authorities there found out that we were in earnest, and all such cases are now transferred to provost courts.

I give you these two instances to show you that we are doing what we can for the rights of the freedmen. You may hear it said that we are not working for their benefit. We are working night and day for the establishment of the rights of freedmen. The government has solemnly promised to them their freedom and the fruits of freedom. It will keep that promise. We may differ as to the methods to be used for this end, but the main principle we will adhere to. You may ask why I do not speak on other questions connected with the freedmen, not yet settled by the people. It is not congenial to my character to do so. I am placed in a responsible position to execute a special work. With the blessing of God, I and my helpers mean to execute our trust. You have given us a law to execute, and we are determined to do so. When you give us another law we will execute that.

You will thus see that by the regulation of labor as we are doing it, we prevented the breaking up of society, and prevent what many supposed was inevitable--insurrection and bloodshed. We also procure the cultivation of the soil, and food for the freedmen themselves.

By our schools we secure the gradual elevation and education of the race, so that if we can go on as we have begun, it will not be long before they will be fitted for much higher duties than they are now competent to perform. It will not be long before they will be in a position to demand the full rights of citizens, and compete with the whites for a fair chance in labor and business.

I see that it is stated that Gen. Cox, who is candidate for Governor of Ohio, has given it as the result of his experience and observation, that the white and black race cannot permanently live together in the country. Now I have the highest respect for Gen. Cox. I esteem him as a thorough soldier, a true patriot, a Christian gentleman. But my experience leads me to a conclusion diametrically opposite. If my individual likes and dislikes may be referred to, I know that I can employ a negro, and he and I can live together; and, if that is the case, there is no reason why another two cannot do so likewise. It shows that it is not a natural instinctive repugnance in as against the blacks. Further, I am conscious that I could employ twenty-five negroes on a farm and live with them, not only without hating them, but could love each and every one of them. I will use that strong term. But you say, "that is not social equality." Social equality is an absurdity. It does not exist anywhere, not here in Augusta. But, "in talking of employing negroes, you suppose the white man was superior." Perhaps in the average he is. But "would you like to see white men employed by negroes?" In answer I would say that, in Washington, one of the wealthiest citizens is a colored man and he employs white clerks, who cannot only endure the degradation, but are very glad of the employment. He transacts a very large business at home and with the West. This may seem to you an anomaly--an absurdity. It is not; it is simply uncommon. There is a prejudice and there is a conventionalism against it, but the prejudice is not radical nor instinctive, and all conventionalisms are liable to change.

Let me tell you my method of solving this problem--how to rid ourselves of this prejudice. It is, get more of the spirit of Christ. That will substitute love for hate in our prejudices. But you will say "this is not practical; the love of Christ is not so wide-spread as to render this available." Well, then, interest will do it. We cannot dispense with their labor. Our intercourse which we must hold with them as our employes will serve to dissipate our prejudices. This is my opinion, and I can back it up with facts. Maryland has become a free State by her own act. In the southern part of Maryland the slave-owners were devoted to the institution. It was of "divine origin." Slavery was the "normal condition of the black race." They hung to it as long as they could, but fortunately in the northern part of the State were brave men who fought against it, and they finally triumphed. Immediately the former owners of slaves were determined to drive off their hands from their old homes.

They could live with them as slaves, but not as free men. How is it now? They have agents whom they send to Richmond and elsewhere to collect freedmen to labor for them. They must have their help, and they are engaging as many as they can get. They are willing to pay from $13 to $15 for ordinary hands; they want the women for house labor, and the prospect is that there will soon be more negroes in that section than there were formerly slaves and free people of color. They will have no trouble in living with the whites, nor the whites with them. Thus it will be everywhere.

There are many other things connected with the operations of the bureau which I have not touched upon. I might speak of marriage, how hard we are trying to bring families together, to have marriages solemnized by ministers of the Gospel, and striving to encourage and secure a higher state of morality among this people. In the matter of binding out children, too, we discountenance all such apprenticeships, without the consent of parents. Where it has been done without their consent, we help parents to find their children and bring them back. The question of colonization is sometimes brought up. We say, colonize as many as you please, with the consent of the colonized. If they wish to go to Liberia or elsewhere, the government and the bureau will help them, but it will force no one. Thus it will be seen that we have different systems in operation, and we shall continue to keep them in operation until circumstances render any one of them detrimental to our object, when it will be immediately abandoned. I think that all we have to do is to aim at absolute justice to blacks and whites, watching the signs of the times, and keeping a steady rein. I am quite sanguine of the result. I know there are murders in Mississippi and Georgia, and disturbances elsewhere, but these are individual cases, and not the rule. The work is going on comparatively well, I think; and, while we should be prepared for any contingency, we have a right to be sanguine. I believe that when God sent us forth to liberate this oppressed race, he did not mean that they should be wholly engulphed. He intended that they should be free, and free to some purpose. If we attempt to reenslave them, or to bind any heavy burdens upon them, He will chastise us again and again. The signs of the times are that God means that we shall do right.

The bureau has to depend upon voluntary associations for a great deal of its work for sending teachers into the field, and partially to relieve the poor and distressed. No appropriation was made by Congress for the work before us, and when money once gets into the treasury we cannot get it out again without special appropriation. When Congress meets I shall lay our wants before it. Until then we must depend to some extent on the associations already formed. Of this society (the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society,) you know something. Its officers are generally personally known to you, and you are also aware that it is an auxiliary to one of the great national associations which give the bureau material aid.

I am opposed to a permanent establishment in Washington for the purposes for which the bureau labors. I think our only efforts should be with a view to an end of all this. The sub'ects are entirely matters for State control; and when any State shows that it is able and willing to undertake the work--willing to take care of its own poor, and to deal justly by its colored people--we shall be disposed to let them. Not until then.

I thank you for listening so attentively to me. The bureau over which I have been placed is a responsible post, and in its administration I need your earnest support. Yet it is a work that especially needs the Divine blessing. It is God's work. It is a benevolent department of the government, placed at Washington, that the Christian churches and voluntary benevolent societies, and all lovers of justice, may have a friend near the head of the government. They can rest assured that their interests will be cared for, so far as it is in the power of the bureau to do it. The responsibilities of the administration are yours and the country's as well as mine, and if we discharge them in the fear of God, doing what is right in His sight, and dealing justly with the people for whose benefit the bureau was established, we may truly make our nation what we all wish it to be--"a nation whose God is the Lord."

THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Order from Gen. Van Wyck.

The following interesting order relating to freedmen's affairs, issued by Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, commanding Military District of Western South Carolina, and containing some wholesome advice to the people of that State, has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT WESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA, FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE, NEWBERRY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—*First*—The case of JOHN B. GLYMPH, by his own statement, shows that he had a conversation with a freedman, on his plantation, about the contract, who wished to consult an United States officer, to ascertain if it was correct, and so told Mr. GLYMPH. GLYMPH was indignant that the colored man should not confide in him, and when he started for this place seized a shot-gun and deliberately fired, the contents entering the arm and back of the negro. As GLYMPH has been several days in jail, it is ordered that he be released on executing a bond, with sufficient security, to keep the peace and appear for trial whenever called.

Second—WM. LEMONS is a clerk in a hotel at this place. BURKELL MAYES, whom no one would suppose to be anything but Anglo-Saxon, has a taint of African blood. Some time ago he escaped from his master, went to Columbia, volunteered as a soldier, under the name of JOHN BROWN, in a South Carolina regiment, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, captured, sent North, and finally returned as a prisoner of war.

LEMONS makes the justification for assault and battery, that MAYES came into the hotel and requested him to take charge of his carpet-bag, passing it over the counter. The next day he returned, procured his carpet-bag and went on his way. By some means LEMONS learned that MAYES was tainted with African blood; he became enraged that a negro should ask him to do any service, followed until he found and commenced beating him.

As there is not the shadow of an excuse for his conduct, he must remain in jail until a competent court can punish him as he deserves.

Third—JOHN WHITMAN, charged by a freedwoman with beating her, was arrested, and on examination states that he was informed the woman was insolent to his wife, the particulars or provocation for which he did not ascertain; but he took the woman, stripped her naked, tied her down, and then, with a leather strap, gave her twenty-five stripes. This is clearly a case of assault and battery, and would be punished as such except that Mr. WHITMAN alleges that he would never have punished the woman had he not supposed he had a right to do so, from the fact that Capt. MURRAY, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio-Volunteers, lately commanding at this place, had approved contracts with the power inserted to the employer to punish, and also told them, in numerous instances, that they could buck and gag and tie up by the thumbs, whenever necessary. This is the excuse given for many outrages committed upon the colored people in this section of the State.

That there may be no excuse for future offences, the Brevet Brigadier-General commanding issues this order, directed to all the districts in his command, viz.: Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartansburgh, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens.

Why an officer in the United States service should approve contracts with such a dangerous delegation of powers, and in addition authorize the exercise of punishment so brutal and inhuman as seldom to be used in the army, is very remarkable. The contract said the punishment should be lawful. Yet no man so stupid but knows that the lawful punishment which slavery imposes cannot now be allowed to scourge the naked back and limbs of free men and women. Slavery and the lash are synonmous; you cannot separate one from the other in the mind of the African.

Yet a girl whose insolence may have been produced, as sometimes it is, by violent and threatening language, or insolence, if you please, from the white person, who was of size to be held in Mr. WHITMAN's left hand, is tied and beat, on the supposition that it was right, because a United States officer had delegated such power. The colored people are told they are free; yet, under the shield of the United States Government they are flogged, some of them, as they never were before. There are many persons who feel all the bitterness which the rebellion engendered, and while brooding over the mortification of defeat, loss of property and emancipation of slaves, exhibit the cruel meanness of wreaking vengeance upon the innocent and helpless freedmen.

After the publication of this order like offenses will be severely punished. You have sworn to sustain the proclamation of the President, consequently the abolition of slavery. Such conduct you will readily see is a violation of your parole—a forfeiture of your oath. Nearly all the difficulties attending the immediate emancipation of so large a class, and the transition from slave to free labor, could be removed entirely or greatly mitigated, by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of all.

Some very foolish, if not very wicked, men, are contributing not only to their own injury, but that of the entire State. By disregarding the rights of the freedmen they condemn and despise the authority of the United States, and render necessary the presence of military power to prevent that which they ought not to do, and to accomplish that they ought to effect. To-day this spirit of rebellion with some is strong. The spirit of rebellion against the emancipation of slavery, rebellion against the rights freedom grants to all, without regard to color or rank. No one can deny that many are believing slavery will not be destroyed by a refusal of the States to amend the Constitution.

Many are striving to embarrass the system of free labor, with a view to show the world that slavery ought not to be abolished; also to make the condition of the freedmen miserable, so they should feel that their condition was preferable in slavery to freedom. Another fact is evident, that the freedmen have no confidence in their former masters. They look upon them as those through whom for years they have been held in servitude, and who they fear would lose no opportunity to remand them back to slavery. With these facts conceded, the course of the former master is plain. The dogma of State rights, as you understand the fatal and bloody delusion of secession, taught from your earliest infancy, and slavery, with which you have been reared from the cradle, have, in consequence of your own acts, been forever destroyed.

They are dead, with no more hope of resurrection than a seperate Confederacy, buried beneath the best blood of the republic, and amidst the graves of hundreds of thousands whom the nation will mourn for years. You put in peril your own institutions and your own country to destroy this republic, and failed; accept now the fruits of the rebellion, bitter though they be, and carry out the terms of your surrender and allegiance in the spirit of chivalric men. Do not, because you may be distant from a military post, visit upon the harmless and unoffending negro the hostilities and resentments you feel against the United States.

However obnoxious it may be, every man is free, and must be treated as such; that done, the whole is accomplished, and nearly every obstacle is removed. You have been for years learning the folly of resistance to the government, and have been almost ruined. Surrender now at the outset all prejudice against universal liberty. Your own happiness and prosperity demand it. Encourage the system of free labor; develop its resources, and the waste places will blossom once more, and grass grow green on battle plains. Your own welfare depends on the welfare of the colored race. Without his labor, your fields will not be cultivated, your wealth not increase. When you make his condition miserable, it reacts and entails the same upon yourself. Treat him kindly. Learn him, by your acts, that you consider him free, and desire not to enslave him again, and you restore his confidence.

After four years of bitter war, after you had exhausted all the resources of a mighty section, the prowess of a brave people, you ask that we may be lenient, forgiving, and not exasperate your people. What you ask will be granted. The Government of the United States, its people, its army, every officer and soldier, will treat you kindly. In return they ask that what is meted out to you who have done so much of wrong to yourselves and the republic, shall cheerfully by you be meted out to a people without guilt, who are free because they cannot avoid it, who have not even been required to stretch forth the hand to take the proffered boon. A people faithful while you were absent in the army, neither destroying your lands, houses or family, yet never known to withhold aid or betray the path of the Union prisoner.

You cannot expect the sudden change in your system of labor to work smoothly at first. The negro is to be learned to discharge the duties and obligations freedom enjoins as well as a true conception of the rights it guarantees.

He is to be taught that there is no immunity from labor; that in the sweat of his brow must he earn his bread; that he is not entitled to any share of his former master's land, or mules, or stock; that he has only been given the title to himself; that he can no more be sold on the auction block; that the wife cannot be taken from his bosom, the child from his side, and sold from his sight; that vagrancy and idleness and theft will be punished by the proper authority, because they are crimes in all regulated society; that while he can make contracts, he is bound by them and must fulfill them.

That he cannot throw down the hoe and abandon the crops at pleasure, but will be required faithfully to labor and obey his employer in all lawful commands, and not absent himself from his duty without permission; that he must be respectful and courteous; that insolence is no more to be tolerated from a freeman than a slave.

Most of this instruction must be imparted by their former owners; how necessary that they should learn to recognize the rights, and thereby be placed in a position effectually to teach the duties of freedmen.

Many of the freedmen are declining to sign contracts unless they can be told by proper authorities they are right. The power to punish, reserved in some contracts, and the continuance of the lash have moved their suspicions, and they prefer working on, leaving it to the employers to give them what they choose, for fear, by making a mark on paper, they will sign away some of their liberty. After consultation with citizens of this section, it is proposed to form a basis of remuneration, in a general order, which will be just to all, to apply where no contract has been made, and which will extend to all the districts in this command.

The many good citizens who are contributing by word and deed to accept the new order of affairs, will deserve well of their State if they can so mould public sentiment that the same spirit which led to rebellion four years ago may now be powerless to embarrass their communities by thwarting the design of the government.

Courts will soon be established in every district within this command, as directed by orders from department headquarters, where testimony of witnesses will be taken without regard to color.

In order to assist this section of the State to the extent of his power, with a view of more fully explaining to all, the planters and freedmen, the nature of their rights and duties, the Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding will designate three or four places in each district, of which public notice will be given, where he will meet the inhabitants, and save many the necessity of a long ride to the court-house town of the district. Planters are requested to inform the freedmen of the time and object of the meeting, and encourage them to be present, so their obligations may be explained, and misconception as to liberty beyond the law may be corrected.

The clause inserted in former contracts, delegating the power to punish, is hereby declared null and void. The laws of this State in regard to the distillation of liquors will be enforced. Only fruits in their season, and not cereals, can be distilled. The sale of liquors will be regulated as your State laws provide. Hereafter none will be sold except by permission of commanding officers of sub-districts.

By command of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK.

Official: HENRI B. LOOMIS, First Lieutenant, A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal.

THE FREEDMEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Order by Gen. Slocum—The Treatment of Refugees and Freedmen—The Rights of the Colored Race to be Respected and Maintained.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—1. The attention of all officers serving in this department is called to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees;" also to General Order No. 91, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of date of May 12, 1862; and to Circular No. 5, from the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, of date May 30, 1865; and to General Orders No. 110, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of date June 7, 1865.

2. In obedience to the act of Congress and the orders above cited, all officers within this command having in their possession property of any description, which is held as abandoned, will at once turn the same over to the authorized agents of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands; also, all funds collected by tax or otherwise, for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, or accruing from abandoned lands, or property set apart for their use, together with all official records connected with the administration of affairs pertaining to said bureau.

3. District commanders will at once forward to Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Mississippi, a complete return of all quarters occupied and of all other property now held by officers of their commands, as abandoned. Hereafter, no claim for the restoration of any property of this description will be considered by them; but claimants will be instructed to forward written applications, through Col. THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner, to Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, D. C.

4. Hereafter no rations will be issued to destitute persons, either white or black, except upon requisitions approved by the senior officer of the Freedmen's Bureau on duty at the post where the requisition is made. District commanders will closely scrutinize the business of issuing rations to destitute persons, and promptly correct and report all abuses. The time must soon come when the government will cease to provide subsistence for indigent persons of every class. The season's harvest is plentiful; labor is in great demand; and, in view of the heavy burdens already imposed upon our people by the expenses of the war, there are few cases in which an officer will be justified in continuing a custom liable to so many abuses, and increasing so much the expenditures of the Subsistence Department.

5. General Orders No. 102, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of date May 31, 1865, makes it the duty of "department, district and post commanders, and other commanding officers, to make such temporary details of officers and soldiers as may be required by the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands; and to render them and other officers of said bureau any aid that may be required by them in the performance of their official duties."

Every officer should at once make himself familiar with the act of Congress establishing this bureau, and with all orders and circulars pertaining to the subject, so that accurate judgment may be formed as to the powers and duties of the officers of the bureau. While there should be no hesitation on the part of these officers in the discharge of their official duties, they are, of course, expected to know what these duties are; and, in no case to aid in the exercise of any powers not authorized by law or existing orders.

6. It is evident that one of the chief objects in the establishment of this bureau, was to execute in good faith the proclamation of the President, emancipating all persons held as slaves; to control them, and to secure their rights as freedmen, until such time as the States in which they have been held as slaves shall so amend their laws as to give them access to their courts, and other rights absolutely essential to them as freemen. Frequent complaints are made to the military authorities and to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, of ill-treatment of colored men by their former masters. In several instances freedmen have been murdered for very trial offences—in some instances for merely attempting the exercise of rights freely accorded to every white man in the State.

From these facts it appears that there is a class of citizens who fail to realize that the institution of slavery no longer exists, and that all State laws relating to colored men, which are inconsistent with the President's Emancipation Proclamation, are null and void. Paragraph 7, Circular No. 5, from the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, of date May 30, 1865, which was approved by President JOHNSON, on June 2, 1865, makes it the duty of officers of that bureau, as well as of all military officers, to pursue such a course on this question as must result in convincing all classes not only of the necessity of treating former slaves as freemen, but of enacting such laws as will render unnecessary any further interference on the part of the general government.

In compliance with the order above mentioned, in every locality where the negroes are denied the right of giving testimony before the legal tribunals, or of appealing to those tribunals for justice, all difficulties arising between them, or between negroes and white men or Indians, will be adjudicated by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or by military officers appointed for that purpose.

VII. This order, however, must not be so construed as to give the colored man immunities not accorded to other persons. If he is charged with the violation of any law of the State, or an ordinance of any city, for which offence the same penalty is imposed upon white persons as upon black; and if courts grant to him the same privileges as are accorded to white men, no interference on the part of the military authorities will be permitted. Several instances have recently been reported in which military officers claiming to act under the authority of the order above mentioned, have taken from the custody of the civil authorities negroes arrested for theft and other misdemeanors, even in cases where the courts were willing to concede to them the same privileges as are granted to white persons. These officers have not been governed by the spirit of the order. The object of the government is not to screen this class from just punishment; not to encourage in them the idea that they can be guilty of crime and escape its penalties; but simply to secure to them the rights of freemen, holding them, at the same time, subject to the same laws by which other classes are governed.

The class of citizens who are so blinded as to think of still holding these colored men as slaves, and who by their unkind treatment are doing all in their power to excite their hatred, are the worst enemies of the State. On the other hand, the professed friend of the negro, who is constantly dwelling on the wrongs that have been inflicted upon him by his former master, constantly representing to him that the government has not yet granted to him him all the privileges to which he is entitled, is the worst enemy of his race. The colored man can be improved and elevated, not by making him the enemy of the dominant race among whom he must live, not by making him the tool of politicians, but by impressing upon him the importance of education and of forming habits of industry and economy.

By order of Major-Gen. SLOCUM.
J. WARREN MILLER, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

THE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.

Address of Gen. Palmer to the Delegation of Colored Men from Lexington, Ky.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Last Wednesday, a delegation of very intelligent colored men from Lexington, presented to Gen. PALMER a communication embodying a series of complaints of bad treatment from former slaveholders and certain city officials.

Gen. PALMER, in reply, delivered the following address, which will be read with interest all over the country:

I have read your communication and listened to your statement of the wants of the people you represent with the greatest interest, and deeply regret that my power to aid them is so limited. I have long believed that the true ends of government are to promote the freedom, the welfare and the rational happiness of mankind, and that if any government fails to secure these ends it ought to be reformed. I am also persuaded that the mere forms of government have much less influence upon the welfare and happiness of the people than is ordinarily believed. Habits and customs are more potent than laws. To illustrate my meaning, I will state that in my opinion slavery has no *legal* existence in any State or Territory of the United States. I think the various agencies which have operated upon the system of slavery within the last four years have subverted and destroyed it as a politico-legal system. If it exists, in fact, anywhere, it is because individual masters, supported by public opinion and custom, assert their dominion over individual persons, and those persons, ignorant of their right to freedom, or unable or unwilling to assert that right, acquiesce in the asserted dominion, and yield to the authority of the alleged master. Experience has shown that in all ages the habit of command is greatly aided by a corresponding habit of subm

ment of cotton held as private property, and no permit is necessary to ship from this point.

JOHN H. RICE,
Agency Aid, Treasury Department.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 6, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following extract of an order is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, July 14, 1865.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—The aged and decrepid and helpless women and children made free by the President's Proclamation, living in the cabins of their former masters, will not be deprived of such homes until provision has been made by the State or General Government for them; but this protection will not extend to those able to work, who will not be permited to remain in idleness. By command,

Major-Gen. STEEDMAN.

S. B. MOE, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.
Official: FRENCH WOODALL, Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—By an act of Congress, the United States currency of "greenbacks" has been made a legal tender, and it has been practiced to some extent by certain individuals to make a discount on these notes. Hereafter those that are found discounting said Treasury notes will be looked upon as committing treason, and will be punished accordingly.

By order of FRENCH WOODALL, Col. Com'g.
G. GOBLE, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

THE ALLATOONA MILITARY DISTRICT.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Aug. 5.

The District of Allatoona, Third Military Division of Georgia, has been formed, and is under command of Brig.-Gen. H. M. JUDAH, whose headquarters are at Marietta. It embraces the Counties of Whitfield, Catoosa, Walker, Fannin, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Dawson, Lumpkin, Union, Towns, Cass, Floyd, Chattooga, Gwinnett, Forsyth, Milton, Cherokee, Paulding, Carroll, Haralson, Polk, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Campbell, Spalding, Butts, Henry, Fayette, Clayton, Heard, Coweta, Troup and Meriwether. We observe that Gen. JUDAH has subdivided the district, and appointed a Provost-Marshal for each subdivision, consisting of three or four contiguous counties, for the purpose of facilitating the work of administering the amnesty oath.

The Atlanta and West Point Road—Report of its President, Hon. John P. King.

The following report, which appears in the Augusta *Transcript*, gives an idea of the extent of damage done to the Atlanta and West Point road by Gen. SHERMAN:

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, June 25, 1865.

To the Stockholders of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company:

Since July, 1863, the stockholders have not before met in annual convention. The causes of this interruption have been mentioned by the Superintendent, and are too well known to require special notice. As portions of the road and its business have often been beyond the control of its managers, the usual reports by the officers and board cannot be made with fullness and accuracy. But an outline of management and present condition may be seen by the report of the Superintendent and the statements of the Treasurer, annexed to this report. The past history of the company has been one of unprecedented prosperity; with a full capital, large profits, a good reserved fund, and no debt beyond immediate means, its dividends have been regular and liberal, and there seemed scarcely a limit to the rapidly-advancing value of the stock. Like most other Southern interests, however, and especially railroad interests, its prosperity has been rudely checked by the violence of war, and for the first time in the history of the company an unfavorable balance was exhibited by the profit and loss account on the 1st of July inst. The balance sheet on that day exhibits a loss of $49,647 65, to which the Superintendent thinks should be added about $200,000 besides, an estimate for deterioration of property. This unfavorable result is purely the effects of war and its incidents, as may be seen by the items charged to profit and loss account. The emancipation of the negroes of the company and the losses, directly or indirectly, by the collapse of Confederate credit, make up nearly the entire sum of $587,967 52 charged to profit and loss on the 1st of July.

Very onerous and costly duties have also been forced upon the company in transporting paroled and discharged prisoners without compensation, and this gratuitous service still continues to a considerable extent. Could we feel assured of an early return to our former prosperity, these losses and deficiencies would soon be balanced by net profits; but this we cannot reasonably expect. The country is much exhausted by the ravages of war, its labor system suddenly and rudely changed, most of its active and productive capital destroyed, and the whole mass of its credit, whether current or funded, public or private, either greatly impaired or utterly annihilated. From such rude shocks, affecting every material interest in the country, we cannot expect immediate recovery and readjustment. The recent change in our labor system, whatever its ultimate effects, must at least for a time greatly diminish the production of that exchangeable wealth upon which the business of Southern railroads mainly depends. From the present extreme depression, however, we may soon expect some relief. Government has very wisely, and doubtless with a generous motive, which we should fully appreciate, released the war contribution of one-fourth upon the remnants of cotton remaining in the country. This, when sold, will furnish a much needed currency, the want of which checks and paralyzes all enterprise. It will, also, furnish a return business to railroads in the transportation of commodities for interior consumption. The quantity of cotton now in the country is, no doubt, overestimated, but the price is a good one, and it will probably bring as much money into the country as a full average crop has sold for in past years.

The business of the next year will probably be limited; but a small crop of exports is planted, and provisions afford but little profitable business to Southern roads. Let us not, however, despond too much of the future. No human sagacity can foresee or foretell the effects of an untried experiment, operating upon an extensive and complicated interest. Have we no compensations to expect for the present losses to our business by this sudden revolution in the labor system of the country? May we not expect some compensation from an increased product of exports, by white labor, and by small proprietors, with hired freedmen? Will not the emancipation of four millions of bondmen, with the future control of their own earnings, and their own movements, add greatly to the local travel of the States where they are domiciled? May we not expect an accession to our business by the influx of white emigrants, which the abolition of slavery and the inviting fields of the South are likely to attract? Such hopes are not unreasonable, and the board makes these suggestive inquiries that no reasonable ground of hope may be overlooked.

We are suffering greatly in our business by the temporary loss of valuable stock impressed by the late Confederate Government, and cut off upon the Carolina road, as stated by the Superintendent. We are, also, suffering very much from the want of open railroad communication with the seaboard, and our imperfect connections with the Southwest. Cotton will not move freely until it can be transported to the coast with expedition and safety and at reasonable cost. We shall also lose considerable travel, properly belonging to our road, until we have continuous railroad communication between Montgomery and Atlanta. The board is informed that the Montgomery and West Point road will be opened to Montgomery by the 1st of September, and the Chattahoochee bridge at West Point, it is believed, will be finished by the same date. With all disadvantages, the road is believed to be making current expenses, with the prospect of a satisfactory increase as soon as its connections are completed and its lost stock recovered. Though in imperfect condition, the road is now being run its full length from Atlanta to West Point, and its connection with the Montgomery and West Point road only broken by the destruction of the Chattahoochee bridge.

By a rigid system of economy, and a careful reduction of expenses, to correspond with reduced receipts, the stockholders may reasonably hope, at no very distant day, to regain at least a fair portion of that prosperity which the company once enjoyed. Although, from the situation of affairs already referred to, the officers of the company have not been able at all times to remain at their posts and continue in the regular discharge of their duty, yet the board take pleasure in stating a belief that they have generally performed the duties of their several stations with an honest zeal for the interests of the company and to the best of the their ability, under the many difficulties by which they have been surrounded. In behalf of the board,

JOHN P. KING, President.

ALABAMA.

Moralizing by a Mobile Editor.

A LETTER FROM HON. JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, editor of the Mobile *Register*, moralizes as follows in a letter dated at Montgomery, July 26:

"My first visit to the capital since its occupation by the forces of the United States. As to heat and dust, the city wears its usual Summer livery, but the activity and bustle in the streets, filled with people, and crowded with army and country wagons, remind you of Montgomery in December, in the height of the cotton season. I find the people here, as with us, settled down under the new order of things political, and determined to make the best of it. The doctrine of "precipitation," which originally had its most prurient hot-bed in this capital, is quite abandoned as a political theory, and would be expunged as a memory. How times change, and men with them, in this world of transitory events and opinions! The wheel of political fortune rolls on, and the zenith of to-day is the nadir of to-morrow. This mutability at least has the merit of giving everybody a chance who fastens himself upon the revolving circle. The present dead calm in political action is most favorable for reflection. We people of the South will soon spring again into active political life, and we shall have our weight in shaping the destinies of the re-United States. The South still lives, as those short-sighted men will find out who have given themselves over to sullen despair because of present gloom. The land has been scarred and furrowed by the iron ploughshare of war, but the soil and climate are still our own, and the people, with their distinctive characteristics, are still here—a sadder and a wiser people. The logic of the position teaches unity among ourselves, and discountenance of all party divisions which will impair the strength we are bound to throw into the balance of the political conservatism of the United States. Our only bitter and permanent enemies are among the political Puritan Radicals at the North. They have caused us to feel their energy and power in a fearful manner, but they have achieved a Pyrrhus victory—a victory that has emasculated their strength, and caused to drop from their nerveless hands the sharp sword which was the moral *signum* of their triumph. We shall have powerful allies against these extremists in religion and politics all over the North, for now that men begin to see clearly, under the lifting smoke of battle excitement, they discern that whatever of change has been wrought by the rough statesmanship of the past four years in the *status* of State sovereignty and the principles of self-government South, attaches with like effect to the States and their people in the North. This is an ever-recurring thought of consolation to me. The great States of the middle and northern sections of the Union do not mean to surrender permanently their Anglo-Saxon birthright of self-government. Their lineage and traditions forbid it, and will force them to resist the present tendency to central despotism.

Well, these great States are our allies, and we are sure to share the fruits of their triumph. New-England herself, with all the prurient isms of her active brain, and all her irrepressible spirit of meddling with the affairs of her neighbors, contains in herself a magazine of the elements of powerful and successful resistance to any attempt to trench upon her rights of local government. And if we were called upon to-day to pick out that State which would be the first to fire up, to "rebel," and even to "secede," upon a question affecting her local rights and internal liberties, we should unhesitatingly select the State of Massachusetts. And we now say, and we appeal to Massachusetts history and Massachusetts characteristics to prove it, that South Carolina endured a pressure upon her States rights' corns, ten times ten times, when Massachusetts would have flinched and fought the first time. These thoughts ought to moderate the pious horror of her Sumners against the "rebels" and "traitors" in the South.

Gov. PARSONS is here, hard at work in putting the capsized State back again upon the track of civil government. Will any wild engineer drive her off again in this generation? We say no. The South will not be the scene of the next smash-up wherever it may occur. Gov. PARSONS came here direct from the North by way of Louisville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. He is working rapidly and efficiently. The following is a list of some of his appointments:

Wm. Garrett, of Coosa, Secretary of State; M. A. Chisolm, of Montgomery, Comptroller of Accounts; L. P. Saxon, of Autauga, Treasurer; W. D. Brown, State Librarian; Geo. W. Parsons, Private Secretary to Governor; John F. Collins, Adjutant-General.

Mobile County—H. Chamberlain, Judge of City Court; P. LaVergy, Clerk; G. W. Bond, Judge of Probate; M. D. Grinnell, Sheriff. Notaries—S. T. Douglas, J. H. Russell, J. S. Secor, S. C. Stramler.

Baldwin County—G. W. Wilkins, Judge of Probate; P. W. Byrne, Clerk of Circuit Court; S. P. Hall, Sheriff. Judges—W. S. Mudd, Third Circuit; T. E. Posey, Fourth Circuit; W. H. Harolson, Fifth Circuit; W. P. Webb, Seventh Circuit.

Please stir up the express company to vigilance. Important letters and papers intrusted to its care for this place have not been delivered.

President POLLARD, of the Montgomery and Pensacola road, ought to know of the complaints passengers make of its management. In times past, I used to come through by mail stage in thirty-six hours. It took me thirty hours by rail this week. I am sure we lost ten hours of the time in prolonged and frequent stoppages. The weather being intensely hot, the cars crowded, and warm water only provided for drinking, I have never travelled with a more justly uncomfortable and discontented company of passengers.

We hope that under the new régime, passengers on railroads and steamboats will receive more of the protection of the law, and not be left, in life limb, and comfort and convenience, so completely at the mercy of public carriers. I make these complaints very unwillingly, and only from a sense of public duty.

F.

TEXAS.

Merritt's Cavalry at Austin—The March Through the Country.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times:

AUSTIN, CAPITAL OF TEXAS, July 29, 1865.

From the dome of the State House floats the national banner. The capital of Texas has been occupied by the cavalry forces under command of Gen. MERRITT, and the citizens seem well satisfied with the position of affairs. Soon as Gen. MERRITT and escort arrived here, Capt. ROCKWELL, of the Eighteenth New-York, entered upon the duties of Provost-Marshal. The quarters of Gen. MERRITT were taken up in the Governor's house, an office was opened for the paroling of prisoners, and the other details of organization were carried out. It was with gratification that unmistakable evidences of loyalty were observed in this city, the loyal citizens welcoming the entry of the column by the display of the flag.

There has been in this city an old flag that for nearly four years has lain in *perdu*. Forced to haul it down during those times which we all remember, the few loyal citizens preserved it from harm. The brother of Judge HANCOCK, of this city, kept it intact, guarded it in secret and defended it from sacrilegious touch. The four-year storm burst upon the country and passed away, while the flag still remained under guard. Yesterday it was hoisted again; the halyards were hauled taut by citizen hands; citizens greeted the emblem of nationality with shouts that made ring the welkin that for four years only resounded with shouts that chronicled the triumph of Confederate arms; crowds of citizens looked upon the flag with exultation and joy. The flag was raised at Hancock's corner, in this city. Judge PASCHAL spoke in terms of rough and manly eloquence.

The march of the cavalry expedition—that of the first division led by Gen. WEST—has been conducted in admirable order. The troops of the command—that consisting of the Eighteenth New-York, Third Michigan, Tenth Illinois, First Louisiana, Fourth Wisconsin and Second Illinois—have, as a whole, fulfilled the high expectation that was entertained of their efficiency. Much of the good conduct is owing to the management of the forces under Gen. WEST, Col. MIZNER and Col. STEWART, commanding the two brigades, being of well-tried service.

There are always certain inconveniences that are incidental to the march of any troops. Some portions of the best disciplined will commit excesses. Some are bound to escape from the cover of military restraint. Less of these troublesome matters have happened in the history of this march than in that of any other it has been the good fortune of your correspondent to witness.

Gen. MERRITT, easy, quiet and affable in deportment, has been in some places warmly received, his demeanor affording a healthy contrast to the bluster and bravado to which the people (by their own testimony) were in many instances subjected by Confederate officers.

Gen. WEST, commanding the division, is a thorough-going soldier, one of the old school. Strict discipline is absolutely enforced; no parleying allowed; straightforward is the idea.

So conducted, the command has reflected honor on the service.

The conduct of Gen. WEST's division, in its march through this country may, perhaps, be accepted as an omen of the disappointment that surely awaits those croakers who have prophesied that army habits were certain to create a disregard among the rank and file for the rights of *meum et tuum*. No sooner was this force notified that they were the protectors of the inhabitants of the country through which they were marching than the old habits of picking up unconsidered trifles—such as chickens, eggs, pigs, fruit and such articles as have been hitherto considered the legitimate spoils of a marching column—ceased entirely, and all property was exempt from pillage. Admirable arrangements in the Provost-Marshal's department contributed somewhat to this end, but the credit for decorum is mainly due to the men themselves, and it is highly honorable to them that your correspondent is enabled to chronicle it. In fact, this expedition, in the behavior of the forces composing it, as well as in the success of its long march during the heat of Summer, has reflected credit alike upon the rank and file, and upon the officers who conduct it.

Passing out of the valley of Little River, a main tributary of the Brazos, the traveler climbs a series of hills, and ascending undulations, and passing over a great rolling prairie, begins to traverse a limestone country, with soil as rocky as any in New-England.

From Shreveport to Brazos is a country of cotton and grain. Beyond, the traveler finds prairies open before him, where thousands of herds range and grow fat. The best beef is here but three cents a pound. Beef is produced here as easily as chickens. It costs nothing to grow them, little to herd them, the fat grass giving them support. Market commodities are plentiful. The expedition moves on, the rear leaving to-morrow. A march of three hundred and fifty miles has been accomplished in twenty days.

REPORTER.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Good Condition of the Crops—No Danger of Suffering from Insufficiency of Food.

From the Raleigh Progress, Aug. 14.

We have recently heard from many sections of the State, and in most of the counties there will be enough made to subsist the people, while in some there will be considerable surplus. Even in the districts of country traversed by the armies, late in the Spring, the people have planted and cultivated, and now their hearts are made to rejoice at the prospect of a plentiful harvest. Most of the white people and some of the blacks will make enough to keep them from want during the next season; but many of the blacks, who left off work as soon as declared free, have got nothing and are making no crops, and they must go to work for the farmers at such wages as they can get, be fed by the government, or starve. We have taken much pains to ascertain the actual condition of things from citizens, relative to the prospects for the future, and we believe these to be about the facts.

In some sections of the State the wheat crop was very good, while in others, from various causes, it was very short; upon the whole we do not suppose the crop of the State was anything like an average yield; but as we had been exporting large quantities of flour heretofore, the short crop of the present season will give us more than enough for the wants of our people. The oat crop was generally good, and large quantities of hay will be saved; while a more propitious season for corn has not been known within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. And from present appearances, the frequent rains and favorable weather, the late corn, that which was planted after the surrender of JOHNSTON and the withdrawal of the main armies, will yield as largely as that which was planted earlier.

The fruit crop, too, has been abundant, and vegetables of all kinds abound. In fact, notwithstanding the sinfulness of man and his natural proneness to evil, Providence fills the land with fatness and heaps up blessings for us.

Until the growing crops mature and can be gathered, there will continue, doubtless, to be some suffering in a few localities, but that enough will be gathered to keep our people from want and suffering until more can be made, if properly husbanded and judiciously distributed, we have no kind of doubt. And by the next seeding time, we trust that not only the forms but the substance of civil law and social order will have been fully restored, so that the whole population, freed from bickerings and strife, may turn their talents and labor to the production of those material comforts necessary for the well-being and happiness of a people. We are now rising and falling with the occasional swells that follow the lashing of a storm, but with the dawning of another year, certainly by the opening of another Spring, we shall have the perfect calm, which calm, let us trust, is to open up for the people of North Carolina a career of prosperity and greatness such as they have never known before.

THE MAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We are gratified to have it in our power to state that the Postmaster-General has ordered the transmission of the mails daily on the railroads of this State, and a weekly mail to each country seat. The Presidents of the North Carolina and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads have already signified their readiness to carry the mails on their roads, and we may, therefore, soon expect a through mail from Weldon to Charlotte.

We publish below a letter from Hon. WM. HOLDEN, Postmaster-General, to Gov. HOLDEN, in relation to the weekly mails referred to. Proposals for carrying these mails will appear in a few days:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1865.

SIR: With a view to furnishing mail facilities at the earliest practicable moment to persons residing at and near country seats in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to inform you that the department, on the receipt of reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service on routes running from such country seats to the nearest points on railroads on which mails are conveyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

Hon. W. H. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

N. B.—By temporary mail service is intended service to Dec. 31, next, previous to which time all the routes in the State will be advertised for reletting from Jan. 1, 1866.

—[*Raleigh Standard.*

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Probable Course of the Southern Bishops—Important Letter from Bishop Elliott, of Georgia.

The following remarkable letter from Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, touching the possible reunion of the Episcopal Church, appears in this week's *Church Journal*, to a letter from the editor, of which it is a rejoinder. The letter is dated Augusta, Aug. 1, 1865:

"I am very glad that you have gone so much at large into the question of the reunion of the Church, as it gives me an opportunity of placing before you my views in regard to the matter, which differ somewhat in regard to your own, as expressed in your letter to me, and also from the action of the Church in the Diocese of Texas.

My objection to the action of the Diocese of Texas is not so much as to what she has done, as to her manner of doing it. The reunion will take place, and that very soon, I have no doubt; but it ought to take place in such wise as to preserve our good faith to our brethren and to each other. Texas seems to have forgotten that as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States we performed certain acts which need recognition and confirmation, and which should not be left, in justice to others, without settlement in the very act of reunion.

Of these, the consecration of Bishop WILMER is the most important, not only on his own account, but because it involves all his official acts since his entrance upon his Episcopate. Besides this we have admitted Arkansas as a diocese, and have elected Bishop LAY as its Diocesan Bishop. These acts do not, indeed, involve such momentous consequences as the other, but they are, nevertheless, of importance enough to demand recognition.

Besides, I think that it is our duty to guard the memory of our deceased Bishops, MEADE, OTEY, and especially our beloved POLK. Not that we should expect any indorsement from the General Convention of their views and actions, but that we should feel assured that no reproach, either direct or implied, will be cast upon their graves. About ourselves, the living, we care but little; we are here and can defend ourselves; but the reputation of the dead is in our keeping, and we can fraternize with nobody who would willingly disturb their ashes. They have lived and died for us, and however wrong others may think them, we revere their memory and weep over their graves.

Nor, I frankly say it, do I anticipate when recalling the worthy, high-toned men who once formed our General Convention, any action that would be disparaging to them or painful to us; but yet I feel it to be the duty of the church over which I have been called temporarily to preside, to guard against any such possibility. Silence, if you please, but let it be distinctly understood that there shall not be a word of obloquy or dispraise. Let them stand or fall to their Master and our Master; one far more competent to judge of them and us than we are of each other.

In pursuance of these preliminary views my opinion is, as I have already expressed to Bishop H. POTTER, in reply to the letter to which you make allusion in yours, "that if at the meeting of the General Convention in October, that body was to pass a joint resolution, returning thanks for peace, expressing the hope and desire that it might lead to a reunion of the dioceses, and appointing a committee of bishops, clergy and laity to meet a like committee from our council, which sits in November, with full power to conclude an arrangement, there will be no further difficulty.

I cannot now speak authoritatively for anybody, but my opinion is that by this method we can be saved from much trouble in the future. God knows that I, for one, desire nothing more heartily than peace; but then it must be peace which is pure, sincere and without hypocrisy. I have been, probably, as earnest a Southern man as anybody, and yet I never found any fault with the church up to the moment of our secession. What has happened since, on either side, has not arisen from the normal action of our organization, but from extraneous influences which have now partially ceased, and will soon entirely cease.

"I like this plan better," so I continue to Bishop POTTER, "than our going back and casting ourselves upon mercy and sufferance, not because of any false pride, but because I think that the reunion will be more cordial and the feelings of self-respect will be better preserved on both sides. And the Church should desire to maintain and uphold the self-respect of all its members, remembering that they are of the Body of Christ. In this way shall we become, in our reunion, the admiration of the country, as we were for so many years, during all the fierce wrangling which preceded secession, its wonder, for our reticence and self-control."

So much for the Church; now for myself. You wonder, in your letter, that the Bishop of Georgia did not lead the way in such action as the Bishop of Texas has taken. I could not conscientiously have done so, for the reasons given above, even had I desired it, and I confess that I was not anxious to be the first to submit myself to the yoke which had been prepared for me. It is very easy for you, sitting in the midst of plenty, with everything flourishing about you, with the world fawning upon you because of success, with a future seemingly as bright as prosperity can make it, to wonder at our backwardness in acknowledging the blessings of peace and reunion; but the case is very different with us whose homes are desolate, whose friends and relatives and children are utterly impoverished, whose social order is totally subverted, whose future is dark and almost hopeless. I can humble myself under the mighty hand of God, and I can call my people to patience and endurance; but, even through grace, I can do no more. I do not mean to complain; we entered upon this struggle, which was irrepressible and forced upon us, after having counted the cost; but I should be a hypocrite if I came forward, with any smile upon my face, and said that I rejoice in it. I do not rejoice in it; but I have taken the oath of allegiance, and mean to keep it; and I have advised my people to take it and be good citizens, and above all to do the best for the poor, unfortunate negroes, whose future is dark and miserable beyond conception. Already they are perishing by thousands, and the whole race will now go out before civilization (so called) and competition, as the Indians are doing. We can survive the change, and one day flourish again; but not they; their fate is sealed; and the edict of Puritanism has already gone forth, "If you cannot and will not work, you must die." The farthest I can go in behalf of these fanatics is to cry, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

I cannot write any more now. My heart is too full. I have written to you frankly and fully, and you can make any use of this letter you please. My opinions I desire to be known; I wish nothing concealed before reunion, and therefore am I glad that my sermon over the body of my beloved friend and brother, POLK, was republished in the *Christian Witness*. If I have erred, and can be shown my error, I shall be ready, by the grace of God, to humble myself and acknowledge my sin; but until then, I wish all my words and deeds to be "before all Israel and before the sun." I am afraid of only one judge, and He is the judge of the conqueror as well as the conquered. Success with Him, is not the measure of right and reward.

KILLING OF REV. E. P. LOVEJOY.

Interesting Episode in the Early History of the Anti-Slavery Struggle.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following:

Editors Missouri Democrat:

In a recent edition of your paper I observed an article headed, "An Interesting Chapter of History," in which a singularly distorted account appears of the death of Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, at Alton. I have seen a great multitude of versions of that deplorable event, but never yet one which even approximated the truth. I was an eye-witness of the affair, and of most of the events which immediately preceded it. In 1837, the office of Mr. LOVEJOY's paper—the St. Louis *Observer*—was visited by a mob, and his press and materials destroyed. He removed to Alton soon afterward, and continued the publication there of his paper, under the title of the Alton *Observer*. Alton at that time was pretending to rival St. Louis, depending principally on Southern pro-slavery influence for success. Her apparent prosperity was great, and most of her prominent citizens were sanguine of making her the metropolis of the West. Mr. LOVEJOY's advent was therefore looked upon almost as a calamity. A meeting of the citizens was called to discuss the matter, and Mr. LOVEJOY was invited to be present. At that meeting he expressed his intention of conducting a purely religious journal, without discussing the question of slavery at all, although no pledge or assurance was given that he would not do so. This was not very satisfactory to the people of Alton, who did not want Mr. LOVEJOY there on any terms, and considered his presence as a stigma on the city; but, as he was violating no law, and drew his support, not from the citizens of Alton, but from a distant source, there was no means of compelling his departure without violence, which the occasion was not yet ripe for. For some time his paper was published quietly, and being confined exclusively to the topics pertaining to a religious journal, the excitement began to die away. Then it was that Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, President of Jacksonville College, came to Alton on a visit and put up at the house of Mr. LOVEJOY. Immediately a great change was perceptible in the character of the *Observer*. Strong anti-slavery principles were advanced, and many personalities were indulged in, casting odium not only on prominent citizens, but even on the female members of their families. True, no names were mentioned, but the parties were sufficiently indicated to render them unmistakable. Under the renewed excitement, a company of persons, disguised as Indians, visited Mr. LOVEJOY's establishment one dark night and broke up his press and scattered his types in the muddy street. Up to this time the popular feeling in Alton was almost unanimously opposed to Mr. LOVEJOY. But there were many citizens who were not prepared to go to such lengths, and who were consistent believers in the right of free speech and free press. These gradually rallied around Mr. LOVEJOY, and he soon had a considerable party to support him. A subscription was taken up and a new press and types purchased. Many pro-slavery persons contributed to it, who were adverse to Mr. LOVEJOY, but still more adverse to mob law and illegal violence. The press arrived at Alton in the evening on a steamer, and the same, or another party of persons similarly disguised, went on board and destroyed the new press before it was landed. A popular ferment was the consequence of this act as soon as it was known, and a civil war very nearly resulted. Arrangements were immediately made to procure a third press, and this time a ruse was practiced to secure its safe landing. It was known that the agents of the mob were watching all ascending boats, so the press was sent on a boat which did not stop at Alton, and was landed at a point higher up from which it was shipped to Alton on a descending boat. It was deposited in a warehouse occupied by GODFREY GILMAN & Co., fronting on Water-street and running back to Short-street. The rear of it was nearly opposite the lower corner of the penitentiary wall. It was a large and strong stone building, three stories high in front, and two stories high in the rear. It stood in the middle of a block, with a vacant lot on each side. I have been thus particular in describing it, because it cuts a considerable figure in what follows, which could not be so well understood without. The press, type, and all necessary materials for the issue of the *Observer* remained secreted there for some days. In the meantime, a number of persons friendly to Mr. LOVEJOY and his cause—I think about the minimum necessary for a military company—organized under the State militia law, drew arms from the State arsenal, and used the third story of the before-mentioned warehouse for a drill-room, where they met regularly every evening. So soon as they had acquired the necessary skill in company evolutions to give them confidence, they began to parade the streets under arms, and proclaimed that their object was to support and defend the publication of the *Observer*. The arrival of the press and material was also made known, and many taunts were thrown out to the adverse party, such as "come on with your mob, we are ready for you," &c. It requires but a very slight knowledge of human nature to enable any one to foretell the consequence of this course. The publication of the *Observer* being resumed under such circumstances, and a military guard standing over the press while it was printed, the mob, or rather the parties in whose interest the mob acted, determined to have the press at all hazards. No violence to Mr. LOVEJOY's person was at any time contemplated. Several numbers of the paper had been thus issued, when, on a concerted occasion, a mob, to the number of several hundreds, assembled in the rear of the warehouse for the purpose of forcing an entrance and destroying the press. It was known that the military guard was inside under arms, but very few persons of the mob were armed. By far the larger portion were there as spectators, from curiosity. It was an exceedingly bright and calm moonlight night, in the Fall of the year, the moon being nearly full and shining fair on the front of the building. All the mob were assembled in the rear, the front being purposely kept clear that the persons inside might have an unmolested exit in case they wished to retire. It was supposed that they would be frightened by the largeness of the multitude and run away if they had a chance, in which case the mob would have quietly gone in and destroyed the press, and retired without further violence. Such was the programme, but the event was quite different. A large number of persons who aided and abetted the mob, but who did not wish to take any active part in the proceedings, unless in an emergency, were congregated in a ravine a short distance from the scene of action. In case they were needed, a pistol was to be fired at a given point, as a signal for them to come on. That portion of the mob which was assembled in the rear of the warehouse demanded of the persons inside the surrender of the press, which was refused. An ineffectual attempt was then made to force the doors, but they were too strongly barricaded. Many other means of entrance were tried with little effect. Up to this time there was no noise or excitement, and so quietly were the proceedings conducted that but few citizens who were not informed beforehand were aware that anything of the kind was in progress. The mob having tried and failed in all the measures previously discussed or agreed on for effecting an entrance, concluded to call in the services of the reserves before adopting any more violent measures. The pistol was fired as a signal from the point agreed on, a building in progress in the neighborhood known as Townsend's warehouse. Immediately Mr. LOVEJOY raised a window in the second story of the rear, and fired on the mob, lodging five slugs in the breast of a spectator named BISHOP, causing his death in a brief period. He was about leaving the city, and had his baggage on the landing in front of the warehouse waiting for a boat. The assembling of the mob attracted his attention, and he went around from curiosity to see what was going on, and arrived just in time to receive his death at the hands of Mr. LOVEJOY. Then arose a howl for vengeance, and the death of Mr. LOVEJOY was resolved on by the active participants of the mob.

The building proving so much stronger than was anticipated, a hurried debate was held as to the best mode of effecting an entrance, and it was decided to get some State cannon from the penitentiary adjacent and batter down the walls. Two or three cannon were brought down, as well as balls and powder, but on attempting to load it was discovered that the balls were for guns of a larger calibre. This plan was then abandoned, and a long ladder was set up against the eaves on the north side of the houses on the vacant lot, and a man went up with brands to set fire to the roof. No persons had yet assembled in front of the building, for the reasons before assigned, and as soon as the persons inside discovered what was going on they sallied out at the front entrance and commenced firing at the man on the ladder. Hon. Judge KRUM, of St. Louis, was at that time Mayor of Alton, and when the firing began was standing on the elevated ground on the corner of the penitentiary wall, opposite the vacant lot when the ladder was put up. He had been passing around among the mob, using his personal as well as official influence to persuade them to disperse, but without effect. He had no force at his command able to preserve the peace, so he had nothing to do but remain a silent spectator, or to retire. The first shot that was fired passed directly over his head, and I think through his hat; at least it was so reported at the time. I stood close by, and finding the position rather unsafe, went around the square to the front, where there was a pile of scantling on the vacant lot in a line with the front entrance. From behind this scantling I thought to have a safe point for observation. On arriving there, I found a noted young man of the city—noted both for his good and bad parts—with a gun in his hands. He told me he was waiting there to kill LOVEJOY. While I was trying to persuade him from this purpose, Mr. LOVEJOY—who was one of the persons firing at the man on the ladder—came out of the building with a double-barreled gun in his hand. He was not ten steps distant from us. He raised his gun and fired one barrel, and the cap of the other barrel snapped. He turned around to the moonlight to adjust another cap on the tube, presenting a full front toward the young man who was in wait for him. I was struck with the singular determination of his countenance, and its resemblance to that of the portraits of MARTIN LUTHER. Before he got the cap adjusted, the young man beside me raised his gun, and before I could prevent him, fired, and sent an ounce ball directly through Mr. LOVEJOY's heart. The blood spouted out in a torrent, and Mr. LOVEJOY fell backwards exclaiming, "Oh, my God! I am killed." Astonishment, despair and agony were equally mingled in his tones. He had been so long persuaded by his friends that he was a peculiar instrument in the hands of God, and was invulnerable, that he had come almost if not quite to believe it. As soon as he was killed the rest of the party inside fled, and the mob then destroyed the press and retired.

I knew Mr. LOVEJOY intimately. He was my next door neighbor, and in all the relations of life, so far as I could judge, he was the most exemplary. He was a man of considerable erudition and of charming conversational powers, and with the exception of a few ruffians, had not a *personal* enemy in the city. On the contrary, individually, he was almost universally admired and esteemed. It may prove interesting to know that the young man who killed him was himself killed in the most barbarous manner, a short time afterward, in a fracas in a bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, at New-Orleans, and that the man who fired the roof died in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for seventeen years for highway robbery in Cincinnati.

JOHN G. DILL.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Order by Gen. Conner.

Gen. CONNOR, commanding the Indian expedition from Fort Laramie, has issued the following circular, which indicates the policy to be exercised toward the red-skins:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS, FORT LARAMIE, D. T., July 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 11—During the absence of the General commanding on the Powder River Indian Expedition, he places the utmost confidence in his sub-District Commander to protect the overland mail, telegraph, freighters, emigrants and settlers within their respective sub-districts.

It is possible that the hostile Indians now north of these headquarters may, in small bands, attempt to gain the rear of the advancing columns of the Powder River Indian Expedition and commit depredations upon the mail and telegraph roads. While it is thought that these roads are now, or soon will be, sufficiently protected against all efforts they may make, it is deemed advisable, and sub-district commanders are instructed accordingly, to be always prepared to concentrate a sufficient force to immediately pursue and chastise any band of Indians who may exhibit enough temerity to venture upon such a proceeding.

Troops should always have on hand twenty (20) days' rations of ground coffee, hard bread and bacon (with a plentiful supply of salt) to be carried on their horses, so that they can be moved out promptly upon receiving any information of hostile Indians. Care should also be taken to have on hand a supply of ammunition.

Officers commanding expeditions thus ordered out, will not leave a trail after once striking it until they have overtaken and punished the Indians. To accomplish this object the commands will be supplied with an extra issue of salt, in order when rations are exhausted, the men may kill what game the country affords and subsist upon it. Any officer who abandons a trail without first exhausting every means to overtake and punish the Indians, (even if it becomes necessary to subsist upon horse-flesh,) will be recommended for dismissal from the service.

Hostile Indians will be pursued and punished without reference to sub-district lines. The war must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and energy. By this means only can we expect a lasting and beneficial peace. Parleys will not be held with the Indians. They must be first chastised severely and given to understand that punishments, and not presents as heretofore, will in future be meted out to them for their crimes. By such a course alone can we hope for a peace of any duration. They have massacred our men, women and children—burned, stolen and otherwise destroyed our property, and committed outrages upon innocent women which sicken the soul and crush the pleadings of mercy. They are now to feel that by good conduct only can they be saved from annihilation, before we will listen to any terms from them.

The General commanding relies upon the active, prompt and cheerful coöperation of every officer and soldier in the district during the coming campaign. All available troops must be continually moving, either in pursuit or search of hostile Indians.

The mail escorts will be never less than four men—more, if necessary. The escorts will always be within three hundred yards of the coach.

Troops, when passing along the telegraph line, will promptly repair the wire and poles whenever required, without waiting for orders to do so. Commanding officers will furnish prompt assistance to telegraph operators to repair the line when down, and they will report to these headquarters any operator who fails promptly to report breakes on the line and to call for necessary assistance to repair them.

The headquarters of the district will remain at Fort Laramie, D. T., to which point all reports, returns, correspondence, etc., will be directed as heretofore.

P. E. CONNOR, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

Ex-Gov. Seymour at Law.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED IN A SUIT PROGRESSING OUT WEST.

The Chicago *Republican* makes this curious statement:

"About fifty years ago, a man named JEREMIAH PRICE built, or helped to build, the Auburn State Prison, New-York. From Auburn he removed to St. Joseph, Mich., about thirty-five years ago, and from there he removed to this city, about 1834 or 1835. On the 9th of May, 1835, Mr. PRICE entered into an agreement with HENRY SEYMOUR, father of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Utica, N. Y., by which the latter was to advance $5,000, and with this Mr. PRICE was to buy lands in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the then Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin. The lands purchased were to be sold at the end of five years from the 9th of May, 1835, and out of the profits of the purchase and sale, after charging to the investment the taxes and other charges, if any, together with seven per cent. interest on the investment, there was to be paid to PRICE one-half of the same, which one-half the profits were to be in full of his services and expenses of every kind, in making the explorations and searches for the lands, &c. It was understood by the agreement that the purchases were to be made during the year 1835, and that no payments for services or expenses were to be made by SEYMOUR, except from the profits from the sale of lands.

It appears that when the five years transpired the lands could not be sold on account of the great decline in real estate from the speculative times of 1835. PRICE, however, continued to pay the taxes for some time longer; in fact, until the death of HENRY SEYMOUR by suicide in 1837. And after Mr. SEYMOUR's death, PRICE continued to pay the taxes and act as agent for the property till his own death, by cholera, in 1854. During nearly twenty years he had sold none of the lands. At Mr. PRICE's death, JOHN HIGH, JR., Esq., was appointed his administrator. He procured a power of attorney, and sold some sixty or seventy thousand dollars worth of the lands. After some time he began to look more closely into the contract, and the result was that he concluded PRICE's heirs were entitled to a division of the property not sold, and of the profits on the sales already made. The demand for payment was then made on the heirs of SEYMOUR, who refused to pay, upon which Mr. HIGH filed a bill for a partition of the property for the benefit of both the heirs of PRICE and SEYMOUR.

It may be proper here to state that that part of the property of Mr. PRICE not in controversy was sold by Hon. L. C. P. FREER, Master in Chancery, in this city, in 1856. The amount realized was $460,000. The sale was to about eighty different parties, and the Master in Chancery collected the whole of this large sum of money, save between seven and eight hundred dollars. Some of the property is in Grundy, Will, La Salle, and other counties, and a large portion on the prairie, about five or six miles west of the city. A great part of the property would not now realize half what it sold for in 1856, at which time speculation in real estate waxed high in this region of country."

The *Republican* then gives a detailed and technical statement of the issues involved, and says:

"At the last term of the United States Circuit Court, held in this city, Judge DAVID DAVIS, presiding, the court decided in favor of the heirs of PRICE, and declaring the contract upon which the bill was filed, as a valid existing contract. By this decision some one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars is transferred from HORATIO SEYMOUR and the other heirs of the late HENRY SEYMOUR, to the heirs of JOHN HIGH, JR., and other heirs of the late JEREMIAH PRICE. Mr. PRICE was a bachelor, and died almost absolutely alone in the small house in which he resided for many years on Washington-street, east of Portland block. He died worth probably, in all, including this disputed claim, some $600,000."

Rebel Generals in Mexico.

A communication, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

Having seen various reports as to the names and number of those officers of the Confederate army who went to Mexico, I submit the following, having been one of the party, and returned to this city yesterday, from Monterey.

Gen. MAGRUDER, upon whose staff I was when the war closed, determined to take his parole and join his family in Europe. With this in view he went to Galveston with his staff, June 9, where he met President JOHNSON's proclamation; and being exempted from the amnesty, from having been a graduate of West Point, he at once determined to leave the country by way of Mexico. We left Houston on the 11th on horseback, having with us three pack mules, and reached San Antonio on the 18th, where we met Gen. SHELBY with a force of about three hundred men; also, Gens. E. K. SMITH, PRICE, WILCOX of Mississippi, HAWS, FRANK GORDON, JACKMAN, GOVS. ALLEN and MOORE of Louisiana, and Gov. MURRAH of Texas. The whole party left San Antonio on the 20th, and traveled without interruption, reaching Eagle Pass on the 25th. We were treated civilly, yet were closely watched by the Liberal party, who were in possession of Piedras Negras. From here we pushed on rapidly to Monterey. Some of the party report having been stopped by robbers, though I saw none.

We reached Monterey July 3, and found the place occupied by the French, 1,000 strong, the Liberal General having fallen back upon Monclova with 5,000 men. He was in possession of one of the strongest passes in the mountains, and made every preparation for a fight, but, upon the approach of the French, he fled rapidly to Monclova. The French treated us with great kindness, and they seem to look upon their trip up to the mountains as a Summer excursion. They keep no pickets nor guard in the city. Every other night the great band plays in the plaza till midnight, where all Monterey assembles and enjoys itself. The odd nights the theatre is opened and again all Monterey is present.

At Monterey we found Gen. PRESTON, of Ky.; Gen. HINDMAN, Gen. HARDIMAN, of Texas; T. C. REYNOLDS, of Mo.; Col. BROADWELL, of the Cotton Bureau; besides many Colonels and officers of lesser note. At this place the party dissolved. Gen. SMITH went to Havana, Gen. MAGRUDER to Germany, where his family is, Gen. PRICE to Rio, all by the way of the City of Mexico, as the roads to Tampico and Matamoras were in the possession of robbers. Beside there is a weekly line of steamers from Vera Cruz to Liverpool, via Havana.

Ex-Gov. TRUSTEN POLK left San Antonio on the 25th of June, and I heard of his reaching Eagle Pass in safety. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Sr., in company with an Ex-Senator from Louisiana, also passed through San Antonio a few days after Gov. POLK.

The French admire SHELBY very much, and were anxious he should join their service. From what I saw, and from what the Duke of ECKLENGHEN told me, I think SHELBY will be offered a Brigadier-General's command, if he will accept it. They allow enlistments for one year and upward in the cavalry, and give them fifty dollars per month.

Goods were high in Monterey, owing to the blockade of the roads, and at Matamoras, "dirt cheap." Fine boots were five dollars, and clothing for anything you would give. I reached Matamoras in the stage, after having been robbed three times, and captured by CORTINAS within fifteen miles of Matamoras.

I see his force was set down at six hundred; he had just eighty men in the fight with LOPEZ. I should think there were about eight hundred Confederates, officers and men, in Monterey when I left, and I have heard of several parties going in since.

Champ Ferguson.

ORANGE SELLS gave the following testimony regarding CHAMP FERGUSON, now on trial in Nashville:

I belonged to the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and was in the first battle of Saltville; I saw the prisoner, CHAMP FERGUSON, at Emory and Henry Hospital on the 2d day of October, 1862; afterward saw him on the 7th; I saw LIEUT. SMITH, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, who was with me in my room; he was badly wounded and perfectly helpless; he was wounded at the battle of Saltville; at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, Capt. DEGENFELD, of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. SMITH and myself were in the room with several others at first. We heard a rustling on the stairway. FERGUSON and another man, whose name and countenance were unfamiliar to me, without saying a word entered the hospital. The latter stopped near the bed, while FERGUSON advanced to the bedside of Lieut. SMITH, presented a musket and said: "SMITH, is that you?" SMITH rose up in his bed as far as he could, and said: "CHAMP! For God's sake, don't shoot me here in this manner." To this, FERGUSON paid no attention, but deliberately shot him dead, as he lay, after a third trial.

The man who stood by me said: "CHAMP FERGUSON, your work is well done." Both of them examined the corpse. CHAMP FERGUSON remarked: "H[e] is damned dead."

[The witness established the killing of Lieut. SMITH and seven negro Federal soldiers by CHAMP FERGUSON. The "Emory and Henry" was a rebel hospital.]

Capture of a Professional Highwayman and Burglar in Cincinnati.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN THE DARK.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 12th has the following:

"Some time since a couple of the night police made the capture of a very suspicious character, under very suspicious circumstances. As nothing could be proven against him he was set at liberty—very unfortunately, as the sequel shows. At about 3 o'clock of yesterday morning, the same fellow, who is nothing more nor less than a professional burglar and highwayman of the most desperate character, came across a citizen named JOHN P. GORTLAND, who, laboring under the somnific effects of heavy midnight potations, had fallen asleep on the doorstep of his residence on the south side of Fifth-street, between Vine and Race streets. The night-prowling "crossman" searched the sleeper, and took from him a watch valued at sixty dollars, and proceeded westward, probably to carry out a plan of a burglary already matured. At any rate, it happened that at about 4 o'clock of yesterday morning the same individual, after making his way over sheds and out-houses, effected an entrance into one of the rear rooms of Mrs. MCGEE's boarding-house, on Seventh-street, between Central-avenue and John. The gas, burning dimly in the room, disclosed to him the form of ROBERT MCGEE, a son of the landlady, who had made a bed for himself on the floor, and was sleeping there. Awakened by the noise of the burglar, the young man discovered a man just applying his fingers to the burner. Thinking it was some person belonging to the house, he was about to go asleep again, when the light was suddenly turned out. Immediately suspecting the nature of the affair, he sprang up and grappled with the rascal there, in the darkness, calling loudly for help. A young man named GEORGE A. MCINTOSH, awakened by the noise of the struggle, rushed into the room, and together the two young men endeavored to capture the burglar. But the ruffian struggled stoutly with them both, and finally, drawing a sharp knife, stabbed and cut them both in several places, compelling them to give up the struggle. The intruder then sprang through the window, and was making his escape when he was fired at by a citizen. He escaped the shot only to become a prisoner to Officer ANTRAM, who had managed to come up with him, and, with cocked revolver menaced him in such a manner as to compel him to drop his knife and surrender. He was then taken to the Hammond-street station, where Lieut. HEFFERMAN found on his person the silver watch identified by GORTLAND. In the Police Court, yesterday, the desperado, who gives his name as CHARLES NAGLE, was held for trial before the Court of Common Pleas, on the charges of highway robbery and cutting with intent to kill."

The Frigate Congress.

PARTICULARS OF HER SUCCESSFUL RAISING—HER APPEARANCE.

From the Norfolk Post, Monday, Aug. 14.

Yesterday, about half-past eleven A. M., our harbor was the scene of lively commotion. A fleet of tugs might be seen mingled together, surrounding an object in the water which, at first appearance, presented a number of steam-pumps supported on platforms, trying to pump the river dry. Upon near approach and fairer view of the object the upper timbers and frame of a vessel hove in view, apparently cut in two abaft the mainmast, with the fore-foot just out of the water, and the American flag waving proudly from the cut-water of the once noble old frigate *Congress*. Upon boarding the wreck her appearance struck us very much with the condition of poor old Pillicoddy: "All covered with sea-weed and barnacles." Her stern and afterpart is blown off about fifteen feet abaft the mainmast, and she is burned down within about two feet of the futtock timbers in the frame of the berth deck. Her hold, as it looks, is an indiscriminate mass of blue mud and oysters, the bivalves being of the largest size. Several of the main deck guns are visible, with a number of round shot; and, upon close observation, a large lot of kentlidge and tanks, anchors and other paraphernalia. From the bulkhead aft, both sides forward are thrumed with old canvas, and secured by plank to keep the water out. On a platform upon the after part of the wreck were two steam pumps in operation, throwing streams of water about the size of a man's body. In consequence of the dry-dock at the Navy-yard not being ready, the wreck was laid ashore on Ferry Point Flats, in 15 feet of water, the wreck drawing 19 feet, 4 feet being in the mud, where she will remain until Tuesday, when she will be taken to the yard and docked.

Last November, D. A. UNDERDOWN & Co. (the other members of the firm being JOHN BROWN and O. E. MALTBY) took the contract to raise the *Congress*. Shortly after taking the contract, they commenced making preliminary examinations, preparatory to commencing work, but were called on in the meantime by the government to raise the ram *Albemarle*, sunk by Lieut. CUSHMAN, at Plymouth, which they successfully accomplished, delivering the ram at the Navy-yard. In June they commenced again on the *Congress*, and, with the aid of their divers and submarine armor, bulkheaded the *Congress* and made all ready to start the pumps on her. By an accident to the *Jean Sands'* pump, the vessel, upon being raised, settled back to her old bed. The interval was occupied in "making assurance doubly sure." So, on Saturday, the contractors started to work with five powerful pumps, determined to be prepared against every contingency of a failure, and feeling confident of their success. At about 7 o'clock P. M. the tug *Jean Sands*, with two pumps on board, and two pumps on the wreck, with the tug *Chowan* as tender, commenced work. The pump on the *Louis*, after working half an hour, gave out. Nothing daunted, and such contingencies being provided against by the foresight and experience of the idefatigable contractors, work was kept up by the other four pumps until half-past 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the wreck floated off, and was straightened up the channel to Norfolk. The four pumps were kept up to their full capacity, in order to keep the wreck clear, and had the slightest accident occurred while crossing the deep water toward Sewell's Point the wreck would have gone down. Everything worked to a charm. At 7 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the wreck was met off Sewell's Point by the tugs *Stephen Decatur, Francis King, United States, Poppy, Chesapeake* and *Eric*, which hitched on and lent a hand to bring the old *Congress* in. Coming up the channel, the fleet was joined by several steamers of the Quartermaster's Department, with a number of spectators on board, who made the welkin ring with their enthusiastic shouts of joy and welcome. From Town Point to the Flats, where the *Congress* was laid on shore, the river was one scene of commotion, and the wharves were lined with spectators.

The *Congress* was a forty-four gun frigate, and had been connected with many and well-known associations of our navy. On the 19th of March, 1861, about 1 A. M., she blew up off Newport's News Point, having been set on fire by her officers and crew, as they abandoned her. It is well known that after the *Merrimac* ran into and demolished the *Cumberland*, her purpose was to do the same for the *Congress*, but she slipped her cables and squared away with all available sail for Old Point; but having her decks raked fore and aft by the fire of the *Merrimac*, and being several times hulled by shot and shell from the rebel fleet, no resource was left but to beach her. The *Merrimac* was a terrible adversary, and wooden walls stood no possible chance of resistance against her formidable battery and steel-clad prow. The excuse given by Gen. WOOL for not opening the guns of the fort upon her was, that he was fearful it would draw her fire upon the fort, thereby endangering the lives of the officers' wives who were there during that eventful combat.

FLUNKEYISM TO REBELS.—Upon the release of Gen EWELL and sundry other persons from Fort Warren, near Boston, lately, they were made the recipients of quite an ovation by some of the solid men of Boston. The party, which included Mr. HARRY GILMOR, of Baltimore, whose only reputation has been obtained by his operations as a rebel guerrilla and highwayman—and as a very mean and dirty highwayman at that—were very handsomely entertained at an elegant mansion on Tremont-street. A few days afterward, Mr. GILMOR might have been seen standing at the bar of one of the principal hotels, proclaiming his own bravery, boasting of his robberies, accepting propositions to drink from great numbers of Boston men, who quarreled among themselves for the privilege of testifying their respect for the ruffian by paying for his whisky. They applauded his determination to return to Baltimore to stand his trial upon indictments there found against him. Whether they felt ashamed of themselves when they learned that GILMOR had fled his country, we cannot say.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Louisiana, who disgraced an honored name by taking service in the rebel cause, and who has never gained much credit even among his fellows for soldierly conduct, and who, we believe, has never satisfactorily accounted for his share in a transaction by which seven citizens of Louisiana, who had seen fit to enlist in the Eighth Vermont Regiment, were, upon being captured at Bayou des Allemands, compelled to dig two holes by the Bayou, into which they were thrust after they were shot, for being technical deserters from the Confederate army. Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR has recently traveled hereabouts; has sought and obtained admission into good society, and he likewise found his flunkeys—men who register him at clubs and hotels as "General," a title which he can claim by virtue only of his service in the rebellion.—*Washington Republican.*

THE PACIFIC MILLS AT LAWRENCE.—The extensive works of the Pacific Mill Company at Lawrence, now keep about 3,000 operatives employed, and in the course of two months the number will be increased to 4,000, which, it is thought, will be sufficient to work all the machinery owned by this most successful corporation. The new mill will be completed in about two months. A portion of it is already occupied and presents a very busy appearance. This mill is to be used for the manufacture of delaines, merinos and coburgs, and from the high character of the fabrics of this company, it is believed they will soon put upon the market a superior class of goods from their new mill.

The company experiences great difficulty in obtaining operatives. It has an agent in England and one in Canada, and from them a number of good hands have been received and immediately set to work upon their arrival. The class in most demand at the present time is weavers, and such can secure good situations at the Pacific Mills. The company is making arrangements to erect suitable buildings near the mills in Lawrence for the occupancy of its employes, their present facilities being insufficient to accommodate the daily increasing number of operatives.—*Boston Traveller.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that Gen. SHERIDAN has telegraphed a reply to the order for him to disband all the white forces in his department that he could dispense with, but the nature of the reply has not transpired. His friends here assert that the order will touch him keenly, inasmuch as he has been "spoiling for a fight" with the usurpers in Mexico for a long while, and has entertained the hope that the President, true to his strong adherence to the Monroe doctrine, would encourage him in it. But the President is not that way inclined just at present. His purpose is rather to avoid entanglements with foreign powers, unless they should be forced upon him, and therefore to leave to Mexico the fighting of her own battles.

The Hartford *Times* of Friday says: "Gentlemen of this city, who went to New-York on Tuesday, report that young KETCHUM did not use any of the bonds or securities owned in this city, and specially deposited with the KETCHUM house; and that all of this class of property has been recovered—a very important item to those interested. It is also reported that the senior KETCHUM remarked on Wednesday that he would be able to pay 50 per cent. of the deposits held by his firm within thirty days. Though it appears that his entire capital is swept away, it is hoped that the depositors will be paid in full. Still, as the failure is evidently a very bad one, so much as this may not be accomplished.

The War Department, through Major-Gen. RUCKER, has ordered the movement of five hundred six-mule teams, with wagons, harness, equipments, &c., all complete, from Washington to Leavenworth, Kansas. The animals will be driven all the way, and the journey will occupy several weeks. There will be two detachments of two hundred and fifty wagons each, and the trains will start as soon as the organization can be effected.

The special military commission, of which Maj.-Gen. WALLACE is President, met yesterday morning, in accordance with the order of the War Department. Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT was absent. The commission, in secret session, merely organized and adjourned till to-morrow. Prisoners, other than Capt. WERTZ, may be tried before it. The charges and specifications against him will not be made known until his arraignment.

At a late hour on Friday night four of the wards of the Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, were destroyed by fire, and four others were pulled down to prevent the spread of the flames to the dry, and, therefore, readily combustible timber of which the buildings were composed. There were fortunately no patients in the building.

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, lately appointed to the command of the Second District, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, was serenaded in Boston Friday evening, and made a short speech in acknowledgment of the courtesy.

Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER, while driving on Chelsea beach, Thursday evening, with Col. WARD, of Ohio, was thrown from his wagon, his horses taking fright. One of the General's wrists was broken, and he received some severe contusions on his head. He remained insensible for some time. Col. WARD had his left arm dislocated.

There are only five persons at Fort Warren now—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the late Confederate States; JAMES H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General of the same; CHARLES CHESHIRE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in for recruiting frauds; a Captain of a British blockade-runner, and another man that wouldn't take the oath.

MARTIN RYAN, the man to whom TOWNSEND, the New-Haven defaulter, intrusted a five thousand dollar bond to sell, was before the Police Court in Philadelphia on Friday. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for appearance two weeks hence.

At Kalamazoo, Michigan, for the first time since his departure from Detroit, Gen. GRANT spoke to the people. He said: "I am not going to reply to the address, gentlemen: I could not do so, if I should try."

The Troy *Times* of Friday, gives a report that young KETCHUM was seen passing through the depot, in that city, late the same night that he purchased the carpet-bag in New-York. If so, he is in Canada.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has been elected President of Antioch College. It is said to be doubtful whether he will accept the position.

A fire at Little Rock, Ark., has destroyed the building owned by the government and occupied by the Spanish Agent of the Treasury. Loss $15.000.

Col. J. BUCHANAN CROSS, the noted forger, terminated a five years' imprisonment at Cherry Hill, near Philadelphia, on Thureday last, and was set at liberty.

All the papers published in the hop districts represent the crop as very poor, and in some localities it is said to be an entire failure.

The certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Treasury for the week ending yesterday amounted to more than $9,000,000.

Gen. EWELL, of the late rebel army, had an interview yesterday with President JOHNSON.

The Aroostook (Me.) *Pioneer* says the crop of bears promises well this season.

LOCAL NEWS.

Messrs. JOHN MCKEON and SIDNEY H. STUART, appearing respectively for the Phenix Bank and CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, two of the many persons who are alleged to have had guilty knowledge of JENKINS's peculations, summed up before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday afternoon, at Jefferson Market Police Court; but the Magistrate's decision was not rendered, as he required further time to investigate the evidence. Mr. STUART contended that not a particle of evidence had been adduced to establish any relationship between his clients and the $300,000 defalcation, and that they should therefore be released from constraint; and Mr. MCKEON quoted the books to show that where there was reasonable ground for suspicion that a person had been concerned in an offence against the statutes it was the Magistrate's duty to hold that person for examination. Justice LEDWITH will make known his decision on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The girl, GENEVIEVE LYONS, is visibly sick and rapidly failing under her incarceration in the noisome cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterdy over the body of LOUIS GOODMAN, a child of four years, who was accidently run over and almost instantly killed, on Friday evening, by a Second-avenue railroad car. The jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

Justice LEDWITH, yesterday manifested a determination to second the Metropolitan Police in their resolve to scatter the Sixteenth Ward banditti. One HUGH FERGUSON, a Seventh-avenue loafer, if nothing worse, having been apprehended by Sergt. HUGHES, for disorderly conduct in JOHN KERNAN's porter-house, Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was required to find $1,000 bail. This is equivalent to returning him to Blackwell's Island, whence, according to the police, he recently came.

Popular Education and College Professors.

A certain class of radicals have always sought either to prove or create an antagonism between the interests of collegiate and of popular (or common school) education in this country. Men who take enlightened and liberal views of the scope and purpose of education, appreciate the narrowness of such notions, and well understand that these causes are not only harmonious, but are parts of the same great whole, and so, complementary to each other. But it must be confessed that the Presidents and Professors of our colleges are guilty of a kind of negative indorsement of the heresy alluded to. When have these gentlemen manifested any special interest in the great work of educating the people, except so far as it might be identical with that of building up their own particular institutions? When have they been known to take efficient measures for consultation and debate, even among themselves, and for the benefit of their own department of education, upon systems and modes of instruction, text-books, discipline, and kindred topics?

These reflections are prompted by the list of names which appears in the proceedings of the National Teachers' Convention, now assembled at Harrisburgh. Surely there never was a time in the history of the country, when the attention of thinking men was more aroused to the importance of this great theme; never did the Educator come up to his work with a more exhilarating sense of its dignity, and of its value to his country, than now, when all men, looking back to the fearful peril through which she has just passed, acknowledge that, so far as the masses are concerned, fidelity to her sacred cause has been found everywhere commensurate with the spread of knowledge and religion. To enlarge the sphere, multiply the means and improve the methods of Popular Education—is not this a business vast enough and august enough to engage the best hearts and intellects, particularly of those who have made teaching their profession? And yet whom do we recognize in this interesting body, at this time, of special interest? Why the old names and faces—always honored, and never more so than now—and beside, plenty of Governors and plenty of Generals, (and not one too many of either,) but, with the exception of Prof. GREEN, of Brown University, who laid the foundation of his celebrity in the service of the common schools, not a single President or Professor of any of the colleges of the land.

Why is this? Do not these gentlemen *need* the opportunity of comparing their views with those of workers and thinkers in the humbler walks of the profession? Who will assert it? Who that is familiar with the unvarying and weary round of most college recitations and prelections, but will acknowledge that what these "heavy-business" educators most need is an infusion of the life and energy which characterizes the class-room performances of our common schools. So far as the mere art and science of *teaching* are concerned, some of the men who throw the light of their experience into these school conventions, may be reckoned among the foremost masters of the world, and, for real effective force upon the hearts and minds subjected to their influence, as far superior to most of the Dryasdusts of collegiate halls as HENRY WARD BEECHER to Dr. THOMAS DUN SCOTUS. If we could prevail upon some of these latter dignitaries to avail themselves of the skill which almost invariably awakens an undying thirst for knowledge in the bosom of the common-school scholar, and makes him, notwithstanding his limited range of study, a bright, practical, useful citizen, we should less seldom be called to deplore the apparently stupefying influence of the college curriculum, which is so often completed with no other evidence of benefit received than the addition of a sheepskin to the original donkey.

But even if this be otherwise, has the College Professor no responsibilities to the cause of the people's education, in its lower, but necessarily larger application? Does he not owe it to his country and to the general cause of which he stands forth as the special representative—the cause of science, of philosophy, of literature, of art, to give to his less distinguished brother the full benefit of his superior learning and cultivation? When the uniform course of that illustrious man, (henceforth, alas! to be named only among the sainted!) the author of "The School and the Schoolmaster"—professor, lecturer, thinker, talker, worker, Bishop ALONZO POTTER, of Pennsylvania, comes to be more imitated in this respect by his brethren of the University, it will be better for the country and the world.

The Proposed Tax on Sales.

The *Commercial Advertiser* replies to the arguments recently advanced in this journal against the proposed tax on sales. At the outset it concedes that a rate of two per cent., instead of one, on all commodities sold would be requisite; and, further, that this would probably amount to eight, ten or twelve per cent. of an increase of price to the consumer, through intermediate profits. But then, it asks, "is not this equally the case with excises levied on home manufactures, and with duties imposed on foreign importations?" Now, we hardly expected anything so weak as this from our able cotemporary, in view of the fact that the TIMES has taken strong grounds *against* the excise duties on home manufactures; while the tarift is looked to chiefly, if not solely, as a resource for meeting the interest and principle of the national debt. Besides, when one advocates a radical revolution in finance, it is not enough that his system be "equally" defective with that already established. It must be free from such defects, else why make any essential modifications at all? Clearly it would be only leaping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

We questioned the fact that local officers, elected by the people, both could and would collect faithfully the Federal taxes on sales; consequently, that the objection to employing officers for that special service would still hold good. The *Commercial* does not see fit to notice this consideration, but reiterates its original objection, as if it had never been noticed. This is by no means the only instance of the kind in the article before us.

It thinks there are few persons who will not agree with it, "that disclosing the amount of one's sales would be just as objectionable as disclosing the amount of one's income." If there be such an agreement it is probably because the one exists in fact, while the other only in imagination; the one has been tried, the other is only proposed. In their actual workings, we doubt not, the one would elicit as much fault-finding as the other.

To our objection that the proposed method would fall with crushing weight upon the poor, the *Commercial* replies that "the accumulations of the rich would no more escape the tax than the earnings of the poor, for if the rich invest their savings in the construction of houses, ships, railroads, manufactories, or any other productive investment, everything required to construct the houses, &c., would pay the tax." This meets the argument only in part; since a large portion of their savings is invested in lands, stocks, bonds, government securities, and the like, which are not taxed. Beside, the outlays for *wages*, which constitute so large a proportion of the expenses in buildings, railways, &c., would, in like manner, be exempt. But then, continues the *Commercial*, "taxes on capital and production are invariably transformed into taxes on consumption, so that the capitalist, under no system of taxation, ever bears the burden of taxation except so far as he is a consumer." This is altogether erroneous in respect to taxes on property and income, which begin and end with the capitalist, no matter how scientifically the subject be viewed. But we showed conclusively that the proposed scheme, as in the cases of the farmer and his laborer, the merchant and his clerk, bears directly with crushing weight upon labor, while partly passing by the capitalist.

Our cotemporary has fallen into a mistake in taking for granted that we would tax the sales of stocks, bonds, specie, &c., *at the same rates* as other commodities sold. On the contrary, in consequence of evidences of indebtedness changing hands so frequently, we suggested a tax of only one-tenth of one per cent. upon each transfer, which, we fully believe, would be beneficial to those interests themselves.

Finally, the *Commercial* waxes sarcastic. In meeting our objection that the tax on sales has never been tried in this country, it breaks out in this lively strain: "Then, according to this mode of reasoning, anything that has not been done before should not be done at all. A most wise and sapient conclusion, worthy of such a thoroughly conservative paper as the TIMES; but one which is not likely to be accepted by a people who boast that they will try every new idea that presents itself, if it is likely to be an improvement on past processes or measures." We have examined at some length the merits of this proposed "improvement," without the slightest regard to conservatism or radicalism, and arrived at the deliberate conclusion that it is *not* an improvement at all, but the reverse; that it is not adapted to the situation of the government, which would be dishonored by it before the first twelve months of the experiment elapsed. When the *Commercial* proves it to be a net gain to the government and people, we shall be ready to throw up our caps and advocate it. Is not that fair? And is it not reasonable that until then we should prefer to abide by the old methods, correcting them where they are unsound in principle or oppressive in their actual workings?

And here let us submit our further consideration for professed radical reformers in finance—one that has not been sufficiently dwelt upon by writers on political economy. A system of taxation may be, *to some extent*, unsound in principle, impolitic, inequitable; yet the public, as a whole, may be losers from replacing it by one which is less objectionable. The reason is that people in time adjust themselves to the taxes, if they cannot adjust these to themselves, and the breaking up of that adjustment may cost more than the net benefit amounts to. A very simple illustration will demonstrate this: The government, we shall suppose, is supported by a tax levied upon *cotton goods*. The effect is that a large portion of the buildings, machinery, skilled labor, &c., which used to be engaged in the manufacture and sale of such fabrics, are transferred to others—woolen, linen, silk, hemp, &c. Only the well-to-do can purchase cotton goods henceforth. Now, equity and policy alike exclaim that such a system ought to be abandoned, and replaced by one which will bear equally on all interests, all departments of industry. But before legislating on the subject it would be necessary to take into consideration the capital, skilled labor, &c., transferred to other pursuits; the complete break-up in business on the part of many, the loss of money, the loss of employment, and the like, certain to follow. This is an extreme case, not likely to occur here or anywhere else. But it is a consideration, nay, a great principle, to be taken into account whenever essential modifications are advocated. Will the *net* (not gross) advantages warrant the change? In disturbing industry to any extent, the community is indirectly a sufferer; will the net benefits of a proposed revolution be such that it is clearly warranted If to weigh both the advantages and disadvantages carefully be conservatism, we *are* conservative. And dreading the effects of radical experiments at any time, we think that of all occasions this is the last for breaking up our entire system of taxation and replacing it by one which has never been tried here, and never tried in any European country except Spain and Naples.

The Patriotism of the Colleges.

No one who has read our reports of the recent college commencements can have failed to mark the intense patriotic spirit which has reigned on every occasion. Every institution has proudly shown its long roll of sons who went forth to the war, has rejoiced to rehearse their deeds, and has girded itself to raise enduring monuments to their honor. Each has figured this year rather with spear and shield than in toga; and its talk has been more of the camp than of the academic grove. Graduates of all ages and of all professions have mustered to the *Alma Mater* from city, town and hamlet, and have mingled in a jubilee of patriotism with an enthusiasm quite throwing into the shade the ardor of any political gathering.

At Yale and Harvard it was brought out that one out of every four of their living graduates had been engaged in the war. Many other colleges have shown a similar proportion. Considering the number of these graduates who were old men, or were otherwise physically incapacitated from military service, or were ministers of the Gospel, who could not easily detach themselves from their churches, this is a most remarkable record. No other class of men, taking all ages and conditions indiscriminately, could show anything like such a ratio of persons contributed to the public service. It has been conclusively proved that the colleges are foremost not simply in inspiring patriotic sentiments, but in inciting to patriotic sacrifices. The notion which has to some extent prevailed, that classical education fitted men rather for sentimental dreaming than for the stern demands of practical life, has been effectually put at rest forever. There has been no bolder front in this war than that which the Greek had directed toward the stars, no firmer step than that which imperial Rome had disciplined to the tread that carried her eagles round the world.

Prior to the rebellion, the general influence of our colleges was decidedly conservative. We do not use that word in any such sense as the old Democratic party employed it—of all misnomers the most false, and stupid, and mischievous. The conservatism of the colleges did not consist in any blind adhesion to the slave power of the South; or any calculation that yielding to the demands of the South was the only true Union-saving policy. On the contrary, it was that very spurious conservatism which more than anything else was opposed by all the moral influences of these institutions. It was at mortal variance with all the high principles of justice and right to which their whole course of education led. In no Northern college that we know of, was there ever any effort by the college authorities to draw the students to any political party. Yet the fact is notorious that of their young men not one in half a dozen went into active life a follower of the miscalled Democratic party. Yet just as few of them used to fall in with the radically subverting movements of the day. Their almost universal disposition was to maintain law, and to stand by all the constitutional safeguards. As a body, they were the last men who would yield to Southern dictation, and yet were the readiest of all to carry out every public covenant, and fulfill every national duty. Impressed as they had been with moral ideas, they could not but hate slavery; but their dominant spirit was always the spirit of nationality. They were neither dough-faces nor disorganizers, but governed their political conduct by the principle that fidelity to our civil system, in spirit and act, is the only safe rule, and universally obligatory.

A Lesson from England About Railroads.

We have often been compelled to laugh with our readers, at John Bull, for his persistent stupidity and refusal to be anything else but stupid, in relation to railway trains, and we have had good reason. But all the more does it behoove us all not to fall into the same error. If we can find anything in the management of railroad business in England, in which they do manifestly better than we do, we ought to profit by their example.

We desire, therefore, to call attention to one thing which has been done in England, which might well be repeated here. On the 26th of July last a man, named HENRY BENGE, was brought up for trial at Maidstone, on a charge of manslaughter. He was in the employ of the Southeastern Railway, and was superintending some repairs on the road, in the course of which he had directed some of the rails to be removed. While this break was made in the line, the repairs on which would have been finished in an hour, an express train from Folkestone came up, and, owing to these rails being gone, it was thrown over a bridge, and eight or nine persons were killed, and several others severely injured. This train, as it appears, left Folkestone at a varying time each day, depending upon the state of the tide, a certain state of the tide being, as we understand, necessary for the landing of boats, in connection with which the train ran. Regular tables were made out, one of which the accused had, showing the time of starting and arrival of these trains for every day. There happened to be two successive days, June 8 9, in which the time of the starting and arrival of the train was the same, viz.: 3:19, while on the next day it was not due till 5:20. The accused, not noticing the two successive days without change, took the time on June 10 instead of the time on June 9, and thinking the train would not come for two hours later than it did, began the repairs, and the train was thrown off, with the fatal results we have mentioned. The witnesses, however, all said that if the engineer had paid attention to a signal, which was given 550 yards off, he might have stopped the train in time. And this was urged as a ground of defence. But the court said that this was no defence; it was no answer to this charge that other persons had contributed to the event, because, if it were allowed to be so, each would throw off the blame upon the other. The Judge also charged that it was the duty of BENGE to have taken proper care that he read the time correctly, and to see to it that he had sufficient time for the completion of the work before any train came up. And the jury found BENGE guilty of the manslaughter charged.

Now this case, as it seems to us, is by no means so strong a case of negligence as the one upon the Housatonic Railroad. It is shown by the evidence on the inquest in that case, that the rules of the company require that "a red flag must always be exhibited upon an engine when an engine other than that of a regular train is to follow." It is also shown that in this case the master mechanic told the engineer of a train that he need not comply with this rule, and then started an extra engine up the road, and that this engine ran into a train backing down, which would have expected this engine but for the absence of the red flag, and the death of several passengers was the result. The only attempt at excuse given is that they were only going to run the extra engine a little way, and that they had done so very often before. But we need hardly say, that the fact of having violated the law frequently before, is a poor excuse for any subsequent violation of it.

We are unable to see wherein the principles laid down by the court in England in the case which we have cited, do not apply, and with still greater force to the action of Mr. WINSLOW, this master mechanic, who was guilty not of carelessly overlooking a time-table, but of violating a known rule.

Baron PIGOTT, in the Benge case said: "It would be a very lamentable thing, indeed, where such a calamity as this had taken place, if some one or other had not come forward and taken steps to institute an inquiry into the causes of it." And so we say that it will be a very lamentable thing if an inquiry should not be made into this case, and if the law should not be enforced and the guilty ones punished as strictly here as in England. If nothing is done, at least, let us be careful how we find fault with English railroads and their management.

The Army of Observation on the Rio Grande.

Upon the fall of the rebellion, military attention, so far as active operations went, centred upon Mexico. Some fire-eating warriors, not yet content with the blood and desolation of four wretched years; some puzzle-headed patriots, well-intentioned but with confused ideas, whose political catechism contained but one article of faith, repeated always like SCIPIO's *Carthago est delenda* at the end of every opinion, to wit, that the Monroe Doctrine must be preserved, and not only preserved in our minds, but jabbed into MAXIMILIAN's with a bayonet's point; in fine, some gallant young officers eager to win their spurs, or to add a star or two to their shoulder-straps, or, at least, to impart fresh lustre to those they already wore—all these looked longingly for a war on the Rio Grande. In spite of all this, however, Mexico is to-day as placid as Maryland as to our international relations, and the "all quiet" character of the Rio Grande is as marked as that of the traditionally tranquil Potomac.

Picketed by vigilant troops on hither and further bank within hailing distance, whom an idle word might have fatally imbroiled, the waters of the Rio Grande have nevertheless been tinged by not a single drop of French or American blood. The stream pursues its course to the Gulf as "unvexed" as the Mississippi, in Mr. LINCOLN's accomplished dream.

The delicacy and felicity with which a question of such grave complexity as the Mexican one has been hitherto managed is a matter of sincere congratulation, both to the political and military authorities. It has demanded tact, courage and caution to hold the helm between Scylla and Charybdis. Other developments and phases of the question will be looked for in due time. At present it is clear that a large part of the "army of observation" will soon return to the North, having been mustered out of service under Mr. STANTON's circular letter to Gen. SHERIDAN. They will have stories to tell of flood and field, of the tribulations of transports and the disagreeable doses of daily drill. They will relate adventures with voracious and bloodthirsty insects, equalling the renowned Birdofreedum Sawin's. Sand and sun, fever and foul water, they can speak of as amongst the enemies they contended with. But, thanks to wise management, they have no story of pillage or slaughter, no epilogue to the bloody drama of rebellion.

Private Schools.

As the vacation season draws to a close, some thoughts on private schools are suggested. The subject is also one largely affecting the future welfare of the community. The right education of a child consists in the drawing out or cultivation of its inate moral, mental and physical attributes. These are placed in the order of their real importance, but in elucidating the subject, their position will be inverted, and parents are advised to turn their attention first to the physical branch of education. Through the gates of the senses children are constantly receiving instruction, either for good or evil, and those lessons which are not specially appointed, are usually best learned and longest retained. For these reasons the material circumstances surrounding children are of primary importance. Perfect cleanliness and strict order, as well as beauty and harmony, should be the lesson first instilled by the appearance of the school itself. One of the very best guides to parents in the selection of an academy for their children is the observation of the order and decorations of the room in which their sons and daughters are to receive their daily instruction.

As the government of a school is patriarchal, in which the edict of the master is and should be the supreme law, it is both requisite and necessary for parents to investigate, as far as they can, the character of the despot. Under a wise and good ruler despotism is the best form of government. But any one who holds a position above the laws is apt to degenerate. This applies to schoolmasters as well as to emperors. Real affection is also as necessary a quality in a teacher as firmness. If a hatred of school has not been instilled into a child, it will be a better judge if this attribute is to be found in a teacher than the parent. Bogus affection does not often pass muster with the innocent. After firmness and affection, knowledge and the ability to impart instruction are requisites. The first of these a parent may be supposed to have previously inquired into, and a tolerably accurate estimate of the latter can be obtained in the course of an hour's conversation with the principal of the school.

The question whether the preference should be given to a day or boarding-school may next be considered. If the former be selected, home attention can be given to the training of the affections. It may safely be asserted that morality cannot be properly inculcated in any large school. It needs constant, careful and individual supervision. But it may be asserted that, if good be instilled at home, evil is often acquired in the streets of our cities, and, for this reason, a child may be said to be less exposed to bad influences in a boarding-school than in a day-school; added to this, there is usually in a boarding-school a greater degree of order, and less time wasted. But the parent is sanguine who expects to maintain his hold in the affections of his child, and delegate his position to another man ten months out of twelve. Filial affection is a plant of slow growth, requiring constant cultivation.

Instructors of youth are divided in their opinions with regard to the number of pupils required to form a school. To congregate hundreds of children in certain centres under a corps of efficient instructors is the system advocated by many. On the contrary, there are teachers who consider the whole attention of a competent principal is needed for the superintendence of a class of thirty, or even twenty pupils. Less delegated authority is of course required under the latter system, and a far greater degree of individual attention can be given to the mental and moral improvement of the pupils. As a general rule large schools produce the smartest men, whilst it may fairly be presumed that small schools will develop the best men. A child has to fight for its position in society as well as an adult, and the larger the number of competitors, the harder will be the struggle, and the greater the necessity for a constant defence of its position. This training fits it to go forth into the world, but is not unfrequently obtained at the expense of morality. Success is its idol, the means to which are often not rigidly inquired into. Under the other system, the mental force is directed more toward the means than the end, and the training is generally more thorough. The former might be expected to produce that decision of character needful for men of enterprise, the latter to develope the faculties required by men of science and of thought. Of course to these rules there will be found to be very many exceptions, but as the reasons are given on which the rules are based, they can easily be weighed by those parents who are in search of a school.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. VII.

Poll-Taxes.

Governments are instituted for the protection of person and property; but under the term "protection" must be comprised many services looking toward convenience and comfort rather than the mere warding off of danger. As national, State or municipal, it improves harbors, opens highways, carries the mails, as well as provides for the administration of justice, and for the public security against invasion. But in all cases the benefits inure to person, to property, or to both; and in many, as education, they anticipate danger, by providing antidotes or preventives far in advance of its possible occurrence. An attack on the personal or property rights of the poorest in purse, or the weakest in body or mind, is, therefore, resisted by the whole force of the community, if necessary. All the machinery of law and justice; all the outlays for fortifications, military and naval purposes, have been created primarily with this object in view, the welfare of the individual and his estate.

There seems to be a fitness in the imposition of a poll tax, in which, to use an Old Testament phrase that related to a tax somewhat akin to this: "The rich shall give no more and the poor shall give no less." Whatever its amount may be and howsoever it may be applied, the *man* should feel that he contributes something toward supporting the government as a *quid pro quo*, whether he have property to be assessed or not. In a certain sense every government which properly discharges its functions is a national insurance company, issuing policies, first, upon the *lives*, and second, upon the *effects* of the individuals assured, who are all its citizens or subjects. This may by some be regarded as taking a mere commercial view of a great institution; yet whose notions of its nature and functions are so ethereal ized that he utterly forgets its duties to him, in return for the loyalty and sacrifices made by him for its maintenance?

The view advanced above is opposed by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who terms this adjustment "a false air of nice adaptation very acceptable to some minds." His first objection to it is that it is not admissable that the protection of persons and that of property are the sole ends of government." It is manifest, however, that the logic of the argument will remain the same, if, for the word "protection," we substitute "welfare," which includes the former. The objection, therefore, becomes only a verbal criticism. "In the second place," says Mr. MILL, "the practice of setting definite values on things essentially indefinite, and making them a ground of practical conclusions, is peculiarly fertile in false views of social questions. It cannot be admitted that to be protected in the ownership of ten times as much property, is to be ten times protected. * * * If we wanted to estimate the degrees of benefit which different persons derive from the protection of government, we should have to consider who would have to suffer most, if that protection were withdrawn; to which question, if any answer could be made, it must be that those must suffer most who were weakest in mind or body, either by nature or by position. Indeed, such persons would almost infallibly be slaves. If, therefore, there were any justice in the theory of justice now under consideration, those who are least capable of defending themselves, being those to whom the protection of government is most indispensable, ought to pay the greatest share of its price; the reverse of the true theory," &c.

Now, with all respect to the judgment of a writer on political economy, perhaps the ablest of the day, it seems to us that this conclusion is pushed beyond its legitimate length. Assuredly the same argument could be turned against Mr. MILL, as a reformer, no matter *what* inequality or injustice in taxation he might propose to remove. In such an attempt at adjustment an opponent would only have to advance the assertion that he was "setting definite values on things essentially indefinite," and thus advancing "false views of social questions." Again, the author contends strenuously for equality in taxation, as respects *property*, thus: "If any one bears less than his fair share of the burden, some other person must suffer more than his share; and the alleviation to the one is not, *ceteris paribus*, so great a good to him as the increased pressure upon the other is an evil. * * * This standard cannot be completely realized; but the first object in every practical discussion should be to know what perfection is." It seems to us that if equality of taxation should be aimed at in matters of property, there can be nothing amiss in principle in distributing the burden upon both person and property, since this distinction runs through every act, if not every clause, on the statute-books.

In a previous article we have offered another reason why a poll-tax should be established, if not by the General Government, yet by the States and municipalities. On election days, the citizens vote *as men*, not as property-owners. Throw all public burdens on the shoulders of property, and those who own little or none, always constituting a majority in our large cities and towns, have direct encouragement given them to support all kinds of extravagance. It needs only that the day laborers of New-York be thoroughly organized, under the leadership of a bold, reckless individual or clique, to make them practically omnipotent in all matters of expenditures. What better proof of this assertion could be required than the fact that the taxes of this city alone for the present year amount to one-thirty-sixth part of the value of all the real and personal estate between the Battery and Harlem? We may complain loudly; write articles ever so trenchant; pass resolutions ever so unanimously; all will amount to just a row of pins,

while practically one class of citizens elect, and another pay the taxes; while one pipes, and the other dances. But frame our laws so that every dollar wasted is felt by the laborer as truly as by the opulent merchant, and the former will set his face as resolutely against "*Ring*-streaked" animals as truly as the latter. Then, and not till then, shall we have a reform that is thorough and abiding.

For the best of reasons, a poll-tax has never been popular in England. The masses of its people do not exercise the elective franchise, and hence feel no direct interest in the support of a government which denies them all the rights of electors. Naturally enough, from the days of WATT TYLER to those of WILLIAM III., in whose reign the tax was finally abolished, they broke out every now and then in opposition to the imposition. Establish universal suffrage there, and the English *citizen* will feel a pride and a privilege in contributing directly to maintain the institutions which have conferred that citizenship upon him and his. It is no novelty in this country, though in some States it has been abolished. This was probably owing to the circumstance that a moderate property-tax was, until lately, sufficient to provide for all the wants of the State and municipal governments, while our revenues from the tariff and the public lands sufficed for all national purposes. That condition of affairs, however, no longer exists. Money is the great, the immediate article in demand.

If we estimate the number of legal voters in the United States at six millions, which is probably not far from the mark, a poll-tax of five dollars per annum would realize twenty-five millions, and might reach thirty, if the privilege of voting were confined to those who had actually paid up. So far, the supposition has been that the general government will surrender its right to impose this tax; but if it should levy only two dollars per head, the result, ten millions would be no inconsiderable sum. Those liable to the payment of such a tax, in return for protection, would indeed be not only the voters, but also all aliens who have opportunity of becoming such, and even the freedmen of the southern plantations. But it is questionable whether the latter should be called upon to contribute as long as the respective States in which they live deny them the right of suffrage. It is different with those who have the privilege offered, but refuse to avail themselves of it.

It may at first sight appear harsh to extort alike from poor and rich, a fixed sum annually for the support of the government; but, in truth, it is only an indirect contribution toward discharging the immense debts created by the war. Nobody supposes that because a man is in humble or even indigent circumstances, he shall be released from the obligation of paying his debts; and why should he be from those owing to his country any more than to his neighbor, seeing they were incurred for his benefit as a citizen? Besides, it is not proposed by objectors that the poor shall escape taxation to meet the expenses of this war. Those who advocate taxes on sales, on manufactures, on travel, even on tobacco and whisky, do so on the ground that rich and poor will be alike forced to contribute. It has been shown that to raise the entire revenue from sales, would impose more than a just share of the load upon labor—a tax of not three, four, or five dollars per annum, but probably *ten times* that amount. A poll-tax is, therefore, not only in itself equitable, but light and merciful, as compared with the loads which it is proposed to place upon every necessary of life, and from the payment of which the industrious poor would have no possible means of escape.

Nor is there anything oppressive in the requirement that taxes should be paid before the assessed is permitted to deposit his vote in the ballot-box. In all cases a sufficient period, say three months, should elapse between the day when taxes fell due and election day, allowing sufficient time to meet this just claim. The good citizen and honest neighbor would scarcely ever find himself cornered by this requirement; while it would exercise a most wholesome check upon the disorderly, the factious, the mercenary, who have all along constituted the dangerous classes politically. At all events, this would seem to be the only method by which those who consent to become the tools of demagogues can be reached directly. The man who cannot find an hour or a dollar for his country, but has abundant leisure and money to waste upon his depraved appetites, is no valuable accession to the ranks of citizenship.

Reward a Gallant Policeman by Relief for his Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I sincerely thank the person who, by sending a contribution for the relief of the family of Policeman WALKER, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty, reminds others of their duty.

We all know that policemen are exposed, in these days of violence and outrage, to frequent danger. Their lives are in constant peril. They should, therefore, feel that if they hazard so much to protect the lives and property of citizens, their families will be remembered if they fall victims to duty. In the hope that a liberal sum will be contributed for the family of the deceased Officer WALKER, I inclose $5 to you, rather than to the Police Department, so that by reiterating the suggestion others will contribute.

T. W.

The Press an the Instructor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 12th inst., I and many others read, with great pleasure, your remarks on "The Blessed Harvest," and "The Provocation to General Thanksgiving."

We rejoice to find such sentiments so aptly expressed in the columns of your journal.

With the wide circulation that your valuable paper enjoys, how great must be the influence for good on the minds of its readers when they peruse such forcible truths, especially at the present moment, when, after four years of intense excitement, arising from a vast civil war, we are led to reflect that "the guiding love of Heaven has led us to prosperity, and finally to peace."

Who is there that has enjoyed the privilege of visiting the country this season, that has roamed through its hills and valleys, that has viewed in every direction the bountiful provision of Providence for the happiness of mankind, in the abundant harvests, in the richness of the foliage, in the flowers by the wayside, in the rivers and running brooks, on the mountains and the plains, on the "little hills that seem to rejoice on every side," but has been led to exclaim from the depths of his heart, that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," that "He has crowned the year with his goodness, and His clouds have dropped fatness," and "that He maketh the morning and evening to rejoice."

With the return of peace in our borders, and surrounded as we are on every side with such manifest display of God's goodness toward us, hard, indeed, must be the heart that does not beat in gratitude for His many mercies to us as a nation and individuals.

While there are many who are denied the privilege of viewing the works of God's creation by a sojourn in the country, there was never, perhaps, greater multitudes traveling and visiting our various places of resort than at this season.

Some travel to see everything, some to be seen; some to admire, some to be admired; some for health, and some for pleasure; but he who travels to adore the wonders of God, sees in every direction that which elevates the soul, that inspires his heart with joy and gratitude, and will enable him to realize the truth of those words of Holy Writ: "What is man that Thou art so mindful of him?"

As a nation, we may now almost feel that, in one sense, we are the chosen people of God. We stand as a "beacon light" before the world. To our shores are fleeing myriads of the oppressed from distant lands; toward our country do many look as the "promised land" for their children, if not for themselves; and to the influence of our institutions do the potentates of Europe look and tremble.

Then how important with all our privileges that the influence of us all should be for the good of mankind; that our light may so shine that all may be led to glorify God, and draw a continuance of His blessings upon us.

In no way can this be done with such efficacy as through our daily press, by giving a healthful, moral tone to all its productions. It reaches many who never enter our churches, and who are never brought in any way under the influence of moral and religious instruction. We all know how the judgment of a man is more or less biased on doctrines, either civil, religious or political, by the daily journal that he reads. Now, suppose that all the secular papers in our land should occasionally strive to inculcate on the minds of their readers the duty they owe to their country and their country's God, what a leaven would it be to penetrate the masses, and how soon it would develop itself for good to a community, and to a nation at large! By a steady continuance in the example you have set in this respect, we may hope to see others of our daily papers induced to do likewise, to the gratification of many of their readers, and, we trust, to the benefit of all.

P. W. G.

FLUSHING, Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

A Suggestion to the Belt Railroad Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are at all times ready to lend your influence to suggestions for the benefit of the people, could you not propose to the managers of the "Belt Railroad Company" to run a line of cars in connection with their South-street and West-street routes, and transferring from one to the other—say commencing at Catherine-street, corner of South, through Catherine to Bowery, through Bowery to Canal, and through Canal to West-street. Such a line would not interfere with any other company, and if you will look at the map of the city, you will see it would not only be a great public convenience, but would prove one of the best paying routes in the city.

If a new street was opened, the same width as Canal, from the corner of Canal and Bowery to the corner of Division and Market streets, and Market-street widened to the East River, it would be a great improvement to the city in every way—in appearance, convenience, and morally—as experience has proved that the wider and opener the streets the cleaner they will be kept, and, consequently, the tone of the inhabitants improved.

I suppose it is too much to expect our City Fathers to attend to these matters.

EAST RIVER.

What Constitutes a Basket of Peaches?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not being a rich man, but one of very moderate income, with a family of children remarkable for good healthy appetites, the alarming decrease in the size of fruit baskets comes home to my pocket sadly. Your lively columns tell us that so many thousand *baskets* of peaches come daily over the Camden and Amboy and other railroads, but if they resemble the new baskets just now the reigning style in Fulton Market, the quantity of "fruit" is not very great after all. The baskets sent from peach orchards hold now about five half pecks, (when I was a boy, and I am no Methuselah, they held a bushel,) but the Fulton Market baskets only three half pecks. Any one not afraid to venture into that dirty edifice may see the dealers carefully emptying *country* baskets into *city* ones; five of the latter holding about three of the former. I do not sell sugar or flour by the cup full, or at my option, but by weight. Why should not fruit be sold by a well-defined *legal* measure? Every year adds another item to the list by which the poor man is defrauded.

MALACATOON.

Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Milk *does* contain a quantity of lime in its composition, though possibly less than stated in the article to which "A Dairy Farmer" objects. According to *Appleton's Cyclopedia*, in pure cow's milk there is 86.28 per cent. of water. The residue consists of butter, sugar, caseine (cheese,) and various salts, the last named being 0.27 of the whole, or two per cent. of what remains after the water evaporates. Of these salts the most important is *phosphate of lime*. Your correspondent's *mot* about "chalk" is duly appreciated.

THE WRITER.

PERSONAL.

—The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia have elected C. S. VENABLE, Professor of Mathematics. Professor VENABLE was Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Hampden Sidney College at 16 years of age, and served two years in that position. At 19 he was made full Professor, and served seven or eight years. During this latter period he was permitted to go to Europe for eighteen months to pursue his studies, and there studied astronomy and mathematics under EUCKER, ARGELANDRE and BRICHARDT. While there, he was tendered the appointment of Assistant Professor in the Observatory at Washington, but declined. On his return, he was elected, in 1856, Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Georgia. He accepted the position, and served one year, at the expiration of which time he was elected Professor of Mathematics in La Grange College, Tennessee, but declined. He then came to the University of Virginia to try and establish the licentiate system of the German universities. While there he was, in 1858, elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of South Carolina, where he served until the Fall of 1861. In 1860 he was selected by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey as one of the astronomers for the Eclipse Expedition to Labrador, and went on that expedition. Besides the above appointments and elections, he has been asked to accept professorships in the University of Mississipi and in William and Mary College, and the Presidency of the University of Georgia, but declined each position before election. He was on Gen. LEE's staff throughout the war, and among his letters of recommendation was a very earnest one from the late General-in-Chief.

—The proprietors of the *Southern Field & Fireside* propose to bring out an edition of poems by GEORGE HORTON, "the negro bard of North Carolina." The Raleigh *Progress* says of this anomaly: "GEORGE was a slave; but if he had let strong drink alone, he could easily have purchased his freedom and become a very distinguished man of letters. Several times the students subscribed money enough, in sums of one dollar each, to pay for his liberty and set him up comfortably in the world; but as he collected in the money he would squander it in strong drink until it would all be consumed. He was quite a pet of the students of the university, and also of some members of the faculty, and many a belle of the South has doubtless now in her possession little treasures of rhyme, sent her in letters from her lover at the Hill, and with his compliments, but really written by this African poet. His propensity for rhyming showed itself on all occasions. Once, being intoxicated, he became very annoying to a student rooming in the south building, who, after ordering him out of the room, forced him to the door and kicked him down the steps. The poet, as he recovered his feet, bad adieu to the angry student in verse, winding up in the following lines:

'And now I leave these academic bowers,
And cease to cull the scientific flower..'"

—The Caddo (Shreveport) *Gazette*, of the 4th, has the following:

"From a private letter from HENRY W. ALLEN, late Governor of Louisiana, dated Monterey, Mexico, July 4, we learn that Gens. SMITH, MAGRUDER, SHELBY, LEADBETTER, WILCOX, HAWES, and PRICE, Govs. MOORE, MURRAH and CLARK, arrived in that city on the 3d inst. The party were in perfect health. They found, upon their arrival at Monterey, Gens. WALKER, HARDEMAN, HINDMAN, PRESTON, and Gov. REYNOLDS. He states that the French are in possession of Monterey, and that all is quiet. He expresses the opinion that they will soon have possession of the whole country. The soldiers he pronounces excellent, and under perfect discipline. The only political allusion, if it could be called one, was an earnest wish that the people of Louisiana would be treated kindly, and be permitted to retrieve their broken fortunes; if such a policy is adopted, he promises to bury forever the hatred he once entertained for the United States. At the close of the letter his warm and generous heart is deeply affected, and he says, "Oh, how I would like to see you all again. Louisiana, may God bless her! I shall ever love her, and in my exile I will pray for her and her noble people!"

—Hon. JOHN T. LAMKIN, of Mississippi, has applied for a pardon. His residence is at Holmesville, near Magnolia, Pike County, and he was a member of the Confederate Congress, to which he was elected as a conservative or opponent of the policy of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. LAMKIN opposed secession; but when it was resolved upon, his two sons went to the war, while he also embarked on the ship with the hope of guiding it into peaceful waters. He is a native of Georgia, and before the war would have come about four times under the $20,000 clause. He is a man of cool, calm judgment, a lawyer by profession, and, though not accounted an orator, is a most agreeable and effective speaker. The New-Orleans *Picayune* thinks it would not be strange if he should go to the United States Congress.

—Mr. F. G. LA FONTAINE, of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, has been in Washington trying to get pardoned. The *Republican* says of him; "LA FONTAINE's father is a Frenchman, but the son was born on the soil, was educated in the North, and for many years was an enterprising reporter. In 1853 he was employed by the official reporter of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts to assist in making the phonographic reports of the debates. He was afterward regularly employed upon the New-York *Herald*, and was in the service of that paper as a correspondent, at Charleston, when Sumter was fired upon, and chose to turn against the government under which he and his father had lived, and against the people amidst whom he was educated and who furnished him and his father with the means of support."

—The Troy *Times* has the following: In the Baptist Church yard at Hoosick Falls may be seen a rude board which marks the grave of NAT. SHIPMAN, the original of FENIMORE COOPER's *Deerslayer*, in the well-known novel of that name, and of *Hawkeye* in "The last of the Mohicans." There are documents to show beyond any doubt the authenticity of this grave; and we are glad to hear that there is a movement on foot among the residents of Hoosick Falls to erect a monument worthy of a character immortalized in the romance of the Northern wilderness. Until recently a son-in-law of "Deerslayer," named RYAN, lived in Hoosick Falls. Let the great pioneer have a fitting obelisk.

—A few days since a man named POLLOCK who has been in the Confederate army, returned to his home in Marshall County, Mississippi, where he found his wife, in his absence, had married a man named MCCARTY. POLLOCK became very much enraged, and drawing his revolver, fired at MCCARTY, who was shot in the head and died soon afterward. POLLOCK then fired at his wife, the ball striking her in the arm. She fell, and POLLOCK supposing she was dead then placed the pistol to his own head and fired; when heard from he was not expected to live. The wife, who was not badly hurt, was going about again as usual.

—JOHN BEAN, of Salisbury, N. H., aged 73 years, his wife, 69 years old, and their eleven surviving children, were in Concord on the 27th inst., and had their portraits taken all on one plate. They have had thirteen children, of whom eleven survive, all of whom are married and have families, and all are members of visible churches. The aged couple have forty-one grand-children, and six great-grand-children. Their golden wedding was celebrated on the 18th of May last. So says the *Independent Democrat*.

—The lawyers of New-Bedford are not so virtuous as they came near getting a reputation for being. A story was afloat not long ago that one of them indignantly rejected a retainer offered him to secure his services in trying to break Miss HOWLAND's will. It is now stated that not one of those to whom a retainer was offered declined it.

—Prof. CROWELL, of Amherst College, has collected and published in the Amherst *Express* a list of all the members or graduates of the college who have been connected with the army. He desires to make the list an accurate one, and any information addressed to the Librarian of the college will be very gratefully received.

—A man named SEELEY, of Coldwater, Michigan, has thrown the aristocrats of Detroit into spasms by returning an income of $250,000 for 1864. They are disgusted that a citizen of a rural town should make so much larger a return than the wealthiest men of their city.

—Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, late C. S. A., and formerly on duty at Galveston as Lieut. STEVENS, United States Engineers, has gone to Mexico to engage in railroad engineering. He is accompanied by C. C. TALCOTT, late Superintendent of the Danville and Richmond Railroad.

—W. T. AVERY, of Memphis, for some time agent of the Confederate Post-office for the Trans-Mississippi Department, and W. R. S. SMITH, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama, have both been pardoned by the President.

—The Chippewa Chief, "HOLE IN THE DAY," is one of the solid men of Minnesota, as far as "the ducats" go. He has a farm a mile square, a fine dwelling, and an income of $3,000 a year free of the income tax.

—Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, is hard at work in Washington trying to secure the pardon of his brother-in-law, Senator YULEE, of Florida, who is confined in Fort Pulaski.

—Lieut.-Col. J. M. BENEDICT, of the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, has been appointed commander of the post of Augusta, and has entered upon his duties.

—The Louisville *Journal* doubts the stories about attempts to abduct GEORGE SANDERS. It does not believe any body contemplates such a piece of petty larceny.

—MARK BAILEY, Esq., Professor of Elocution in Yale College, is to take charge of the same department at Dartmouth, and will divide his time between New-Haven and Hanover.

—BENJ. EVERETT, Sen., late of Poughkeepsie, died in Fishkill on the 28th ult., aged 101 years, 2 months and 20 days. He was a soldier in the revolution and remained among the last of the survivors.

—Married—in Williamston, Mass., Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and Miss BETSEY WILLIAMS; for particulars see small *Bills*.

—A sign in front of a Hartford saloon, which is kept by a Teuton, reads "Bosedevele Nodrushed." Was der teufel is dat? "Positively no trust."

—HANSON A. RISLEY has reached Memphis whither he has been ordered to investigate Custom-house defalcations.

—The *Memphis Bulletin* gives the particulars regarding JOHN S. RYAN, whose arrest and removal to Washington lately caused so much excitement.

—Brevet Maj.-Gen. STANNARD received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont, on Wednesday.

—Gov. CURTIN was hastily recalled from Saratoga to Harrisburgh on Wednesday night, by the death of his youngest child.

—St. Louis friends of Gen. SHERMAN have raised $30,000 for the purpose of purchasing him a residence in that city.

—The Mobile *Register* notices the return of Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS to her home in that city, after a visit to the North.

—Brig.-Gen. SWAYNE, who is in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau of Alabama, arrived at Montgomery on the 26th ult.

—A "skedaddler" has been refused papers at Machias, Me., on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

—Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN has returned to Maine from Washington, and is now on a visit to Calais.

—Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE gets $25,000 for eight months' engagement at the Boston Theatre.

—BENJAMIN's law books sold in New-Orleans for about thirty-five cents a volume, six hundred of them.

—The citizens of Norfolk, Va., have kindly invited Gov. PEIRPOINT to make them a visit, and he is going.

—EDWARD C. CARRINGTON, U. S. Dist. Attorney for the District of Columbia, has just been reappointed.

The United States and Mexico.

From the Saturday Review.

There are English critics who are determined to find nothing to approve of in anything that may be done by the Government of the United States. If the tone of the Washington Cabinet is warlike, this is the natural expression of democratic bluster and democratic insolence. If the tone of the Washington Cabinet is peaceful, this is the natural expression of the readiness with which democratic bullying cowers into silence at the first symptoms of rising wrath in great and good nations like England and France. But, except to critics who think in this way, the recent foreign policy of the United States seems honorable, prudent and courteous. It is true that common sense recommended that a nation suffering from the calamity of a long war, and weighed down under the burden of a vast debt, should not waste more lives and squander more money in a useless contest with a European Power. But then it is creditable to any nation that it should be governed by common sense; and even very sympathizing friends of the North prophesied that, as soon as the South was conquered, the victorious legions of the republic would press on to Mexico and force the French into the sea. Nothing of the sort has happened, and it has not happened simply because the government of the United States has been too wise and prudent to allow it to happen. The popular feeling in favor of a Mexican expedition has been strong enough to have been easily fanned into a flame if the President and his advisers had been bent on war. The advocacy of the Monroe doctrine, and the inclination to support it, has been strongest in the party to which the President owed his election. But from the first moment when the policy of the Cabinet had to be decided, a firm resolution was expressed that a war with France for Mexico should not be undertaken; and the nation, being thus forced to consider the objections to it, has learnt to acquiesce in the policy of the government, and to acknowledge that it was right. The evils necessarily attendant on a war with France are very obvious, but the evils of any war are not very likely to frighten a people flushed with victory, and proud and conscious of its strength. The less obvious evils that must flow from a war for Mexico, even if successful, have had greater weight in proportion as reflection has made them apparent. It would add greatly to the difficulties with which the North has to contend if it had to govern, not only the South as it now is, but a new province inhabited by a demoralized Spanish population of alien habits, principles and religion, and barely able to hold its own against the pressure of innumerable savages. That the Americans could simply restore a Mexican Republic, and leave a kindred and congenial government to preside over a happy and contented people, is impossible. Annexation would be a necessary consequence of the conquest of Mexico, for no native Mexican party is in the slightest degree capable of governing Mexico; and if the United States by force of arms placed the Republican party in power, the follies and crimes of the protected would soon oblige the protectors to relieve the country from the misery for which they would be virtually responsible. The Americans have therefore to ask themselves the simple question whether they would gain by having Mexico, even if they could get it at a less cost than that of a French war; and no sensible American, who has the slightest idea of what Mexico really is, can possibly think Mexico a desirable acquisition. It has nothing to offer that the Americans have not got already in abundance, and it would introduce into their political system an accession of the very evils against which they have most sedulously to guard.

It must also be encouraging and consolatory to the Americans to observe how very little the French are gaining, or are likely to gain, by possessing Mexico, and what a very great mess they have got into by going there. There is only one way in which the French expedition can be regarded. It is an act of disinterested benevolence, and it is represented as such in France and Mexico. The Emperor NAPOLEON has tried to do a very good action on a very large scale, and, now that he has begun to do it, he finds it impossible to leave off. In France it is often said that this good action was a silly one; but that does not alter the facts. This good action, whether silly or not, is being done, and the honor of France is engaged in carrying it out. Whether it is really a silly one or not, is a very difficult question. In all probability, the French will be successful. They have created an Emperor of Mexico, and they are making great progress toward creating an empire also. Their troops are always successful when it is possible to bring on an engagement where regular troops can show themselves to an advantage. The opposition in the northern provinces, which gained a little life under the exciting hope of American support, is dying away, and there can scarcely be said to be any open resistance now on the part of the Republicans. The country is still in a very disordered state, and hardly any district is safe from the visit of marauders and murderers. But, in the long run, a strong firm government, with plenty of money and first-rate European troops at its command, is sure to put down brigandage. If the main roads are not safe this year, they will be safe or nearly safe next year. When the main roads are safe, the by-roads will begin to be safe, and gradually the country will be tranquillized. But nothing except force, plentifully supplied and punctually paid, can effect this. The Mexicans will only be quiet when they are thoroughly convinced that all the trouble they can give will not drive the French away. But the French must persevere out of pure benevolence. They never can get anything out of Mexico to repay them. It was once supposed they were to have Sonora and some of the other provinces rich in mineral wealth, as a guarantee for the payment of what is due to them. A notorious Californian adventurer was even supposed to have authority to treat between the two Emperors, and went backward and forward between Mexico and Paris as if charged to settle the terms of the transaction. But the Government of Mexico is furious at the base insinuation that it would ever cede an acre of the Empire. JUAREZ certainly has offered to give the Americans as much territory as they like, if they will but help him; but the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is far too careful of the interests of Mexico for that, and will never help the foreigner to enrich himself at the expense of the Mexican nation. The official *Gazette* repudiates in the most vehement terms all connection with the busy Californian, and professes sorrow and astonishment at finding that respectable European journals have thought the transaction a probable and natural one. Not only would the Emperor of Mexico never have entertained for a moment a proposal he would think so dishonorable, but the Emperor NAPOLEON would never spoil the purely disinterested character of his intervention by getting a material recompense. There is some sense in this. As there is nothing to be got out of Mexico by the French, the Emperor had much better not pretend to get anything, but be content with the fame and conscientious satisfaction of having wrought a great work of pure and unadulterated benevolence.

The Emperor of Mexico is said to be looking about for an heir, and rumors point to the family of the King of the Belgians as the quarter whence this heir is to be obtained. Assuming that the empire is now established, it is obviously necessary that there should be some one to continue it; and as the royal family would allow none of its members to accept the position of heir unless with the approbation and under the protection of France, the French Government will give a new pledge of its resolutions to defend the present order of things in Mexico by consenting to guarantee the position not only of the Emperor but of his successors. It might seem as if this would only be a new imprudence on the part of the Emperor NAPOLEON. But he has shown that he is quite aware he cannot extricate himself from his present embarrassment except by going further into the risk, and by committing France as deeply as possible to the enterprise. He has taken one or two very decisive steps lately. He has told the Cabinet of Washington that war with Mexico means war with him. He has induced the poorer classes of France to lend six millions sterling to Mexico, on the invitation of French Government officials. He is sending considerable reinforcements to Mexico, and all talk of getting the expeditionary force soon home again, which was once the favorite theme of official journals in France, has now ceased. If, by sanctioning the choice of an heir to MAXIMILIAN, he indicates that he binds himself to support not only the present Emperor of Mexico, but the empire itself, he will not be really doing much more then he has already done; but he will give a public and unmistakable sign of his policy. What keeps Mexico still agitated, and its credit low, and its society uneasy and timorous, is the thought that perhaps, after all, the French will not stay in the country, and then things will be worse than ever. But as long as there is this uneasiness, and as long as everything is consequently in a state of perpetual insecurity, the French cannot go. They are pledged to hand over a tranquillized Empire to the Emperor, and so long as it is thought possible that they may go, the empire cannot be tranquillized. Therefore they must make up their minds to stay here, not perhaps for ever, but for a period of which no man can see the end. And if they do this, they may fairly calculate that the United States will not interfere with them. Every precaution has been taken on both sides of the Rio Grande to avoid a collision. The Americans have stationed a large army there, and perhaps this was the best way of assuring peace, for it will prevent persons disaffected to the government of the United States from making Mexican territory the centre of their intrigues; and as there must necessarily be some ill-will between the Federal forces and the Mexicans, in whose ranks many Confederates are said to be serving, the presence of a responsible General at the head of a considerable force is the best means of insuring discipline, and of avoiding irregular communications with those whom a little provocation would turn into enemies. Before long, this army may be greatly reduced with sfaety, for the South has been too thoroughly subjugated to think of fresh risings; and the Mexican Imperialists will no longer be looked on with a hostile feeling when it has become an accepted maxim of American policy that the French are to be left to try their great experiment in their own way, and when the Monroe doctrine is seen not to apply to acts of pure and hazardous benevolence.

The Era of Rebel Atrocity.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF GEN. M'COOK—THE MURDERER KILLED BY OUR SOLDIERS—INTERESTING LETTERS, ETC.

The following interesting facts connected with the atrocious murder of Major-Gen. MCCOOK, are furnished by his uncle, Dr. JOHN MCCOOK, of Steubenville, Ohio:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIV., CAV. CORPS, M. D. M.,
PULASKI, Tenn., July 23, 1865.

DR. JOHN MCCOOK—*Dear Sir:* An occurrence took place near this town on yesterday, that can't but interest the relatives and friends of your nephew, the late Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK. It may not be known to you that the notorious Capt. KIRK, who had charge of the gang that murdered the General, has for a short time been confined here as a prisoner—on yesterday, (he being an old resident of the county, and well acquainted with the country,) was sent out as a guide to a scouting party. When some four or five miles from this place, he made a desperate effort to escape. He first attempted to get the revolver from one of the guard, and failing in that he seized the holsters from the man that led his horse and broke for the woods, when he was fired upon and instantly killed. Thus has ended the career of a bloodthirsty villain.

There is no mistake in the matter; he was well known in this place, and his death is lamented by rebels and sympathizers in this neighborhood.

Yours truly, A. L. BREWER.

KIRK'S HISTORY.

LEWIS KIRK was a citizen of this county for several years before the war broke out. He was a poor, illiterate man, a blacksmith by trade, and very intemperate. When sober (which was rarely the case) he was considered rather a peaceable man; but when intoxicated was a noisy, quarrelsome, reckless and a dangerous man. From his habits and herculean strength he was the terror of the community.

A short time before the rebellion broke out he killed a man by the name of WESTMERLAN in a drunken row, and was sent to the penitentiary for the term of fifteen years for the act. When the war broke out he was pardoned by Gov. HARRIS, of this State, upon the express condition that he would join the rebel army. This he readily did, and was employed in hunting up conscripts and forcing them into the rebel army, a business perfectly congenial to his habits and disposition. In this kind of service he distinguished himself by his cruelty in killing refugees and contrabands. He had an inveterate hatred towards any one that favored the Union cause. He killed one WILLIAM KELLY, in cald blood, for refusing to hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS; another, by the name of WEBB, was killed by him while his prisoner, without the least cause whatever. He often boasted that he had killed many a straggling Federal soldier. Such was the character of the man up to the time he murdered Gen. MCCOOK.

On the commission of that cold-blooded murder he was, on the strong recommendation of Gen. FORREST to Gen. BRAGG, promoted to a Captaincy in the rebel army, and placed in command of a gang of desperadoes of the same stamp as himself—a gang of thieves, robbers and cut-throats.

On the downfall of the rebellion, he, with his gang, surrendered with either Gen. RODDY or Gen. FORREST. KIRK came back to this county; fearful of a righteous retribution of his deeds, and the vengeance of some of the Union men of this county, he kept himself secreted among his old confederates until he was fortunately captured by Capt. BENNETT, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, under the direction of Col. MIX, commanding division at this place. He was confined in prison until the time he was shot, trying to make his escape.

When this desperado fell he had no less than five shots in him. He fought desperately to the last, but the guard that had him in keeping were too powerful for him.

If anything further is necessary to identify this man KIRK as the murderer of Gen. MCCOOK, we have the written statement in detail of Lieut. LAMB, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, in our possession, of the time, mode and manner of the capture of the rebel General GILBERT at Lamb's Ferry, on the Tennessee River. GILBERT, on handing his sabre-belt to Lieut. LAMB, remarked that the belt belonged to the Yankee General MCCOOK, who was killed by KIRK, and that the belt had been given him by KIRK, who stated that he had taken it from MCCOOK after he had been shot.

The belt is now in the possession of Maj. BREWER, of New-Lisbon, Columbia County, Ohio, and at the urgent request of Lieut. LAMB will be forwarded by express from Louisville, Ky., to the mother of Gen. MCCOOK.

The friends of Gen. MCCOOK duly appreciate and acknowledge the kindness of Lieut. LAMB and Maj. BREWER in this matter.

THE ABDUCTION OF MRS. SAYERS, OF NEW HAVEN.—The New Haven *Journal* gives these particulars of the abduction of Mrs. HENRY SAYERS of that city which has already been alluded to by a city paper:

"The facts in the above case are as follows:

About a month ago Mrs. ADELIA E. SAYERS, wife of HENRY SAYERS, who resides at No. 94 Washington-street in this city, went to New-York to attend a medical college in Fourteenth-street for the purpose of undergoing treatment for a chronic disease. After remaining there two weeks she went to her brother's in Ludlow-street. This was two weeks ago to-day. She remained here until the following Tuesday, when she left to go to the residence of the mother of her husband, who lives in First-avenue. Since leaving her brother's residence she has not been seen. A few days ago Mr. SAYERS received a letter from his mother stating that his wife had been abducted by one FREDK. SULL, a bounty-jumper, and taken to the house above referred to, drugged, and then made the victim of this villain's lust. The effect of this letter was to put SAYERS in a most agonizing state of mind, from which he now greatly suffers. The matter, as above indicated, has been put in the hands of detectives who will probably find the fellow before many days."

President Johnson's Brother—His Views of Southern Farming.

A letter addressed to the Cincinnati *Commercial* describes an interview with Mr. W. P. JOHNSON, the only living brother of President JOHNSON, who is now on his way from Washington to his home in Brazoria County, Texas. We extract: Mr. JOHNSON is 65 years of age, being four years older than his distinguished brother, but is still robust and vigorous, and expects, as he says, to support his family of six persons by the labor of his hands, as he has for many years. He is a mechanic by trade, and scouts at the modern notion that a white man can't work in the South as well as a negro, for, said he, "I have laid slates on a house-top in New-Orleans and Baton Rouge in June, many a day."

Mr. JOHNSON is short of stature, stout and muscular, has a keen, gray eye, and a truly patriarchal beard. He is vavicious and rapid in his utterance, fond of telling or hearing a good story; quick to make his point by a pithy, homely comparison; of keen insight into character, and his conversation filled with practical facts, collected in a life time of close observation. He has none of the reticence of a politician, his sentiments being pronounced on all questions and unmistakable, and his hatred of slavery and negroes, secession and negro equality alike cordial. He is eminently a self-made man and his ideas have the strength without the breadth which is peculiar to such characters. As a shrewd, clear-headed observer of Southern men and institutions through a long lifetime, I deem his views worthy of much consideration. He makes no pretensions of being an exponent of his brother's sentiments of policy, as he has not seen him, except for twenty-four hours at their mother's deathbed, since 1839, till he met him a few weeks ago in Washington.

"What," I asked him, "do you think is the average profit on slave labor?"

"Not more than six per cent."

"No higher than that?"

"Not at all. 'Twould not be more than two and a half per cent., if it were not for the increase of the negroes."

"How, then, do we find some of the planters so immensely wealthy?"

"O, that was by squatting on new land. They took us up at $1 25 per acre, and the advance of the land alone would make them rich. If a planter owned a stock of negroes, to employ which he was obliged to rent land, even if they increased rapidly, his income from them would not exceed six per cent. of their value; while if they were unproductive, as they always are in the great cotton regions, and he realized nothing but their labor, he would not, I am confident, net more than two and a half per cent, on his investment. The slaves are wasteful. They leave so much waste matter in the cotton in picking that the wastage is very great. The buyers always prefer the poor man's bale, because they know it has been picked clean by him and his children, and will buy it first."

"What kind of a plan do you think it would be to set Texas off, and put all the negroes in it by themselves?"

"I would like to see it done. I want them all out of the country. But they wouldn't stand it long. In three years they'd relapse into barbarism, and we'd have to feed them."

The Illness of Gov. Brough.

The illness of Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, from which there are now hopes of his recovery entertained, has been of a very singular character. The following letter from Surgeon-General BARR to Secretary STANTON makes an interesting statement of the case:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington City:

SIR: From your telegrams I judge that you have felt much interest in the case of Gov. BROUGH, and much anxiety for his recovery. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to explain his condition a little more fully than I can do by telegraph. To be brief, in the first place he had been much broken down by over labor and anxiety since the death of President LINCOLN. About five or six weeks since, he slightly injured his foot by stepping on a small pebble, one evening—an injury which he supposed to be simply a bruise or sprain of the foot, and to rest that foot walked about for a week after, leaning heavily on a cane, which produced the same condition in his left hand. Violent inflammation of the periosteum and entire cellular structure of both hand and foot followed, with phagedenic sloughing and gangrene of soft structure, which was followed with much irritative fever and deterum, death of some of the bones of the toes, and also frequent hemorrhages from sloughing of small arteries and enormous abscesses in different parts of the limbs and body. He was at his home in Cleveland at the time of the most violent onset of the attack. Not apprehending so serious a matter, I had, three days before he telegraphed me to see him, advised him to go home and rest, and nurse his sores. Immediately on seeing him the first time, on consultation with his family physician, I advised free, deep, numerous incisions in his hand and foot. These gave him great relief, but owing to the condition of his system and the virulency of the attack, much sloughing and frequent hemorrhages followed; and as I suppose by absorption of morbid material through the lymphatics, or from great prostration and poverty of blood, followed these terrible abscesses.

By the most perfect ventilation of his apartments, diligent use of antiseptics, with free use of wines and iron, with a nutritious diet, I have been able to keep life in him. To-day the sloughing process, for the second time, seems to be arrested at all points, and the process of granulation and suppuration seems fairly commenced and his general condition as favorable and comfortable as could be expected.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
R. N. BARR.

John Bell.

A LETTER FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.

We find the following in the latest Knoxville *Whig*:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.

Rev. Dr. SEHON, after an absence at the South for some time, has returned, and is on his way to Washington in search of pardon. He talks like a man of sense, and admits that he did not act like a man of sense when he joined in with the rebellion. The Doctor is thoroughly subjugated, and intends to make a good citizen from this out.

I have had a long interview with JOHN BELL. He is ten years older in appearance than when the war began. His teeth are out, and that affects his speech. His hair and whiskers are very gray, and he is very much stooped, and leans upon his staff like an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He talks very freely about the rebellion, and in opposition to it. He says the Secessionists in the South are all lunatics, without any lucid intervals—that is to say, they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principle in law that if a lunatic has lucid intervals at times, he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals. And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are incurable.

I accompanied the old gentleman to the headquarters of Gen. THOMAS, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General, we went to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, where the old gentleman took the amnesty oath, and placed himself right on the record.

Those who are so greatly displeased with my course as Governor, and who see such revolting doctrines in my editorials and proclamations, are of the following classes, in nine cases out of ten:

1. They are rebels, and have been guilty of trying to destroy the government.

2. If not rebels, they are rebel sympathizers, and have rebel kin involved in the rebellion, and my teachings have not aided any in their release.

3. Last of all they are persons who have lost their dear negroes, and they are outraged with the Federal Government, and at war with all who do not regard LINCOLN's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional and contrary to God's word!

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor of the Whig.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR AT CAVE CITY, KY.—A curious affair occurred at Cave City on Wednesday night. A citizen of Covington, named WOODFORD, arrived at the hotel there about 10 o'clock P. M., wishing to come to this city on the midnight train. It was arranged that he should take a little sleep in the parlor, a negro lying at the door to wake him at the proper time. After a little while, Mr. W. being asleep, a man assaulted the negro with a hatchet, knocked his hat over his eyes, and locked the parlor door behind him. The negro immediately rushed to the room of the landlord, Mr. SPURRIER, and told him what had happened. SPURRIER and the negro ran out with rifles to shoot the ruffian. The noise awoke WOODFORD, who went out to see what was the matter. The negro thought he was the man. WOODFORD tried to explain, but SPURRIER refused to listen, and advanced on him. W. ran, and SPURRIER fired, but missed. Thereupon, as at a signal, the negro guards at the water tank, those at the express office, and those at the sanitary establishment, all fired and all missed. The fugitive escaped in a building unhurt. A dozen or twenty men at the stockade a short distance off, hearing the firearms, hastened to the scene, and commenced firing into the building in which WOODFORD had taken refuge, and demanded that he should come out. He demurred. The guard threatened to burn the house. In the meantime SPURRIER's son, who suspected a part of the truth, arrived on the spot, and called WOODFORD out in an amicable manner and the matter was explained.

But where was the ruffian who had struck the negro and locked the parlor door? He was in the hotel carrying on his depredations. They found him in one of the rooms where he had placed a bed against the door as a defence. After some effort a negro succeeded in getting in, when the burglar struck him with his hatchet and disabled him. The other negroes shared successively the same fate. The guards fired two or three shots into the room, badly wounding the robber, who, when dragged out, proved to be a man named BARTLETT. One FRED. FAIRCHILD, seen with him, was arrested as an accomplice. It was thought BARTLETT would die of his wound. FAIRCHILD is said to be a resident of Louisville.—*Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.*

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORY TOWNS.—One thousand persons were added to the population of Great Falls, N. H., in three weeks, by the influx of factory operatives. A like increase has taken place in other factory towns. Lowell has probably made up the six thousand inhabitants she lost from 1860 to the enumeration of 1865. When the factories started up there and elsewhere, a few weeks ago, they sent advertisements to all parts of New-England and the British Provinces, offering such wages that an emigration fever at once sprang up. Thousands of Canadians in the rawest and rudest state, were collected by runners employed for that purpose, and rushed forward. In a train on the Vermont Central Railroad the other day, we met one of these agents who had collected fifty hands for a Connecticut factory. They were of different ages, sizes and colors—a mixture of English, French, Indian and Canadian—showing in speech and appearance their origin. Such parties can be seen in the railroad cars every day. There has never been such a movement before; it equals the migration of men to California in 1849.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, MOSES ST. JOHN BARRETT, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

CARLL.—At Babylon, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 18, ALANSON SEAMAN, son of Timothy S. Carll, aged 18 months.

Funeral on the 20th, at 3 P. M.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, CLARENCE H., son of Livingston and Penisis H. Disbrow, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

DODGE.—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 18, JANE ELIZABETH VAUGHN, wife of Jeremiah P. B. Dodge, and sister of Edward R. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Laight-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

KNIGHT.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, ALEXANDER, son of Alexander and Mary E. Knight, aged 15 years, 3 months and 12 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

MORSS.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 17, AMOS MORSS, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 28 West 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 5½ o'clock.

LSIEFKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 17, LOUISE S. SIEFKEN, youngest daughter of Charles H. and Mary Iefken, aged 18 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 387 Atlantic-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SOUTHWIL.—On Friday, Aug. 18, of consumption, ANN SOUTHWIL, relict of John Southwil, aged 79 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Cobanks, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 247 East 9th-st.

WELLES.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 18, of acute peritonitis, JOHN A. WELLES, of Detroit, Mich., aged 56 years and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to Ann Arbor for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE AND BURGLARY.—THE ATTENTION of the public is invited to the very superior facilities afforded for the safe-keeping of GOVERNMENT BONDS, FAMILY SILVER and other valuables, in the STUDIO BANK VAULTS, Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The vaults are FIRE and BURGLAR proof, and absolute safety is guaranteed. Safes and iron boxes, of various sizes, inside the vaults, with combination and other patent locks, to rent by the year, with special private office accommodation.

WM. A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.

WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

ARMY CORPS BADGE, PINS AND RINGS of 16 carat gold, richly enameled. BRYANT & BENTLEY, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. MATTISON WILL PREACH as usual, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. No evening service. Prof. Mattison has had nothing to do with, or in any of the Spiritualist meetings, as many have been led to believe by swindling advertisements.

DR. BAKER WILL PREACH CORNER Bedford and Downing sts., Dr. DOWLING's Church, SABBATH MORNING, 10½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Value of the World compared with the Soul.* Evening—*Secret Things belong to God—Revealed Things to Man.* Come and hear him.

"THE LOVE OF MONEY IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."—The above will be the subject of the morning sermon at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones, by Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS. He will also preach at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

RELIGIOUS MEETING IN LEFFERT'S Park, Brooklyn, corner of Gates and Tompkins avs., on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. D. HARRIS will preach at 3 P. M. Religious temperance lecture at 8 P. M., Mr. D. SUTTON.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX. Subject of evening discourse—*Reflections Suggested by the Recent Defalcations.*

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, on the *Israelites entering the Land of Canaan*. Rev. Mr. JUTTEN will preach at 10½ A. M., on the *Bible for the Freedmen.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. This church will be open for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING at 10¾ o'clock, and for evening prayers at 5 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. — BUCK will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Class Meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Strangers Class at 12 M. Prayer Meeting at 6¾. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.—Rev. WM. BRYCE MORROW will preach on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this Institution will be held in their new Chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING for the 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, Nostrand's Hall, over his stables on 40th-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. L. P. CLOVER will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN—REOPENING.—Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Strangers welcome.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—25TH-ST., near 8th-av. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. MR. TALLMAN WILL PREACH at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18, 1865.

$9,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104¾	200	Erie Railway	82½
15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106¼	200	do.........s30	82
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	do.........b30	82¾
	New Issue	104¾	200	do.........s10	82¾
25,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97	700	do	82⅝
150,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1400	do.........b30	83
	Second Series	99¼	400	do	82⅞
20,000	do	99⅜	100	Reading R	102⅝
75,000	do. Third Ser.	99⅜	500	do	102¾
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M	90	500	do......2d call	102⅞
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		15	Sixth-av. R	125
	Loan	112	100	Mich. Cen. R	106
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	95½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	62¾
2,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95½	200	do	62½
45	Am. Exchange Bk.	114	100	do	62⅝
25	P., Ft. W. & C.	95	100	do	62¼
300	do.........s10	94½	200	do......2d call	62⅞
50	do	94¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts...s10	66⅞
500	do	94⅝	1400	do	67
200	Canton Co	38	1500	do.........s30	66⅞
300	American Coal	65	200	Chic. & N. W	27⅛
25	West. U. Teleg'h	73	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	60⅞
30	Quick. Min. Co	52	200	Chic. & R. I. R	106
50	At. Mail S. Co	135	50	Chic. & Alt. Pr	99
200	Cum. Coal Pr	40	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	33
100	N. Y. Cen. R	91	100	Joliet & Chi. R	90

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Rail..x-d...s5	82⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R	123
400	do.........b3	83	100	do	123⅛
200	do.........s3	82⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts	66⅞
1300	do	83	400	do	67
100	do.........c	83	100	Chic. & R. I......b3	105⅞
200	do.........c	82⅞	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.b10	60⅞
200	Reading R......b3	103⅛	200	do.........b5	60⅞
600	do	103⅛	100	do.........s3	60⅞
700	do	103	200	do.........b3	61
100	Mich. Cen. R	106	200	do	61
600	Mich. S. & N. I	62⅛	200	do.........s3	61
200	do	62⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.s3	94⅛
200	do.........b3	62⅛	100	do	90⅞
400	do.........b3	62⅛	100	At. Mail St. Co	136
200	do.........s3	62⅜			

SATURDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

Quiet is completely restored to the Stock Exchange and to the Money circles of Wall-street, after the tremendous excitement in the early days of the week, growing out of the Ketchum explosion. It is found that the Stock Exchange Brokers will lose less than $150,000 altogether, and the Banks holding the forged Gold Checks only about $500,000, owing to the liberal cash dividend which the estate of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM is expected to yield at an early day. It was fortunate for the Importers' and Fourth National Banks, and the banking firm in Exchange-place, that the loans on the forged Gold Checks, which they hold to the aggregate of $795,000 altogether, were made in the name of Mr. GRAHAM. He held a large amount of KETCHUM's money in pledge with the Trust Companies by way of deposit on his Stock contracts, in some instances 20 ₩ cent. on the par value, and in all others at least 10 ₩ cent. A portion of this Money now comes into the hands of Mr. G.'s assignees, and with his private estate, will make up a dividend of not less than 35 or 40 ₩ cent., and in certain probable contingencies nearly or quite 50 ₩ cent.; to be divided on his Stock differences about $225,000, and on loans made in his name by young KETCHUM to the amount of about a million of dollars.

The Stock Market continued to improve to-day, and money was free of access to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent. Erie shares lead the market for the railways, and sold one time as high as 84 per cent. The Government Stocks are firm,—a large business doing in 7-30 ₩ cent. at the counters of the Wall-street Money Brokers.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday Afternoon. Gold firm, 143½ ₩ cent.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref	60⅛	60⅞
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	105½	105⅞
N. Y. Central	90⅜	90⅜	Fort Wayne	94½	94¾
Erie	82⅜	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	39¼	40
Hudson	108⅛	108¼	Quicksilver	53	53
Reading	102⅝	103⅛	Mariposa	11¾	11⅛
Mich. Southern	62⅛	62⅜	Canton	38	38
Illinois Central	122¼	123	Atlantic Mail	135	135
Mich Central	106	106	Brunswick	10½	10½
Pittsburgh	66¼	67¼	Ohio Certificates	23¾	23¾
Northwest	27	27⅛	American Gold	143½	143½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Union	118	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	90	Irving	106
Tradesmen's	125	Metropolitan	114
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	106
National	113	Nassau	108
Commerce	103½	Corn Exchange	106
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
American Exchange	114	Central National	104
Pacific	155	First National	205
Chatham	125	Fourth National	95
Bank of the Republic	90	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95½
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	111	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	32
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	96	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95½
Alt. and T. H. 1sts m.	88	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	85
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102		

The exports of American Gold this week are $153,745, and of Spanish Gold and Silver $91,620, making for the whole week $245,365. The Gold Customs of the week $2,072,489.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,710,750 14; including for Customs, $332,000; on account of Loan, $928,000; payments, $2,576,916 26; balance, $53,396,378 06.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,632,704, against $1,093,337 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,421	$1,023,506	351	$157,966	896	$382,693
Man. of Cotton	920	251,681	91	27,500	118	35,073
Man. of Silk	565	690,240	81	115,545	96	136,610
Man. of Flax	428	135,154	284	73,245	377	67,221
Miscellaneous	362	158,467	—	—	68	11,767
Total	4,696	$2,258,448	807	$374,256	1,555	$633,364
		374,256				2,258,448
Total entered		$2,632,704	Total marketed			$2,891,812

Hay Fever.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: This is a disease peculiar to this season of the year and affects many persons very seriously. But little attention has been given to it by the medical profession. Having been acquainted with a number of persons who have been annual sufferers from it for many years I decided to make some observations, and to collect some trustworthy data in relation to the character of the disease and its proper treatment. The following statement obtained from Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Ex-Mayor of this city, who has been a victim to this annoying and painful disease every Summer, gives the most rational and practical view of the whole subject I have ever met with. Mr. HAVEMEYER says:

"Having been afflicted annually, ever since early childhood, with what is termed the hay fever, beginning about the 24th of August and ending from the 10th to the 20th of September, and having carefully observed its symptoms and progress, I give, as the result of my observation and experience, the following as the diagnosis and treatment of the disease: The disease shows itself about the 24th of August, and may be termed a disease of the eye, simply caused by poisonous particles of vegetable matter or pollen, which are thrown off from buckwheat, corn, &c., and float in the air at this season of the year. These, finding their way into the eye, poison and increase its secretions, and in passing through the lachrymal ducts into the nose, inflame the membrane of the nose, causing sneezing and a free discharge of a watery secretion; passing thence into the throat, produce irritation and a tickling sensation in that region; and if the irritation is not arrested, the membrane of the lungs frequently become involved and it produces more or less cough. The correctness of the foregoing statement may be inferred from the fact that persons taking a sea-voyage during its prevalence are entirely free from it; likewise, those who visit Fire Island, and other localities on the sea-shore, where there is a sea-breeze, or during the prevalence of a protracted northeast rain-storm. Now, if this be the true theory, the only remedy which can be relied upon is to keep as far as possible the poisonous particles from the eye. If the eye could be entirely protected, the disease would scarcely be noticed; but the eye must have air, and consequently can only be protected to a certain extent. To do so I have used a pair of plain shaded spectacles (green or smoked,) with side-glasses, which should be worn as close to the eye as possible. I use shaded glasses to relieve the eye from the glare of the sun, as this increases the irritation which is an attendant upon the disease. As these glasses cannot exclude all these particles and afford a complete protection to the eye, the patient must be careful to notice when any particles find their way into the eye, and take immediate measures to prevent their unpleasant effects. Their presence will be indicated by a very slight tickling sensation about the lachrymal duct, and should be immediately removed by washing the eye out in water at a common temperature. If the process is delayed a few moments after this symptom is discerned the patient will be compelled to go through one of the unpleasant processes which those afflicted with the disease constantly experience. On retiring at night, after the spectacles are removed, wash the eye out with water as above, and apply a little fresh beef or mutton tallow to the inner surface of, and over the bridge of the nose. In the morning, as soon as the eyes are thoroughly washed, put on the spectacles and keep them on until bed time. An essential part of the treatment is to keep the hands clean and abstain from touching any fruit, such as peaches or pears, &c., as the poisonous dust and the fuzz from the fruit adhering to the hands are transferred to the eyes and nose, and increase the irritation which is peculiar to the disease. Furthermore, in riding in a railroad car the precaution should be taken to have the head protected with a vail. The system during this season should be kept in a healthy condition. If this treatment is followed closely it will almost entirely protect the patient from this disease, and make the period of its duration tolerable if not agreeable. It frequently affects persons who are laboring under other difficulties, such as catarrh, bronchial or asthmatic affections. In such cases these difficulties are so largely aggravated as to render such patients almost unconscious of any other disease. But there can be no doubt but an early and constant observance of the treatment here prescribed will so far modify the irritating cause as to relieve them from the very unpleasant experience in the period during which the hay-fever prevails. In the cases where the disease is left to itself, it rarely leaves the patient before the 1st of October. Persons of fair skin and light complexion are most liable to this disease."

The Case of W. H. Lewis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in the TIMES of Friday, of proceedings against Capt. MILLS, does me injustice. My house in Greene-street is not a boarding-house for girls of bad repute, and I court an investigation from anyone who charges that it is such. Whenever I have preferred charges against any parties for disorderly conduct, I have never failed to appear at court the next morning to prosecute. I never intentionally claimed any relationship with J. G. BERGEN, the Commissioner. I have known him for many years, and have never alluded to him in any other than a respectful manner.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS.

Obituary.

The Oxford *Times* gives the following particulars of the death of GEO. W. SUMNER:

"Mr. SUMNER, in company with two companions, had gone from Hammondport in a boat for a pleasure excursion upon the Crooked Lake. At a distance of about forty rods from the shore, and while rocking the boat in a moment of careless sport, the boat capsized. One of his companions clung to it, and was rescued, but Mr. SUMNER and the other made the attempt to swim to the shore, in which his companion succeeded, but he became exhausted and was drowned but a short distance from the coveted bourne of safety. To aggravate the crushing sense of their sudden bereavement, the deceased had but recently left his family and friends in unwonted health and spirits, after protracted sickness, and instead of the expected living form of him whom they loved so well, there was brought back to them only the cold and lifeless ashes of the dead. Mr. SUMNER, since his admission to the Bar, of which he was an able and worthy member, was a resident of New-Berlin, where, by the honorable and faithful practice of his profession, and the exercise of those virtues which illustrate in an eminent degree the character of the good citizen and the upright man, he secured the universal esteem and respect of the community in which he lived. For successive terms through the partiality of his friends, rather than his own seeking, he had served his district in the Assembly, and during each term was a member of the Judiciary Committee, the duties of which he discharged with an ability and fidelity which secured the approval and confidence of his associates of all parties."

SUICIDE OF AN ALABAMIAN.—About noon yesterday, the attention of some persons in Independence-square was attracted to a man by the strangeness of his movements. He first staggered and then fell heavily against a tree, then sunk to the grass, when, after some twitching of the limbs and contortions of the face, as in convulsions, he expired. His death was supposed to have resulted from apoplexy or disease of the heart, until, on searching his pockets, a small bottle containing strychnine was found, and a letter written in explanation of his course, which showed that he had committed suicide. The body was removed to the Central Station, where the Coroner held an inquest on it. The letter referred to was read to the Coroner's jury, and the Coroner stated that he was satisfied from tests which he had applied to the contents of the bottle that it contained strychnine. The following is a copy of the letter found on deceased:

To whom it may concern:

PHILADELPHIA, August, 1865.

There is no one to blame for this act but myself.

Have my body sent to ROBERT THOMPSON, Federal-street, below Tenth. He knows who I am. A kiss for my sister. Telegraph to Mr. GEORGE PETERMAN, machinist, Lancaster Locomotive Works, to come down by my request.

GEORGE, kiss mother and the girls for me for kindness shown me while I was sick, when I needed it. GEORGE, when this comes out in print, send it down to Mrs. NANCY GROOMS, at Huntsville, Ala., to my wife's mother. Also, them two pictures in frames alike, that are at LIZZIE's.

If any minister is at my grave, I want it to be a Universalist, and no other. STARS.

P. S.—When a man is in trouble, and sickness overbalances his comfort, and there is no sign of improvement, he ought to be under ground.

JOHN T. STARS.

P. S.—I hope and pray the Almighty God may forgive me for this. S.

Nothing in addition to what the letter stated was learned about the deceased. He was a middle-aged man, and his face and body indicated long suffering from disease. The Coroner took charge of the body.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 18.*

ARREST OF THE BATAVIA INCENDIARIES—THE WHOLE PLOT REVEALED.—The reign of terror which has for a year or more prevailed in Batavia is at an end. The incendiaries, who have so often applied the torch, have been discovered, and will be brought to justice. Six persons have been arrested and committed to jail, viz.: PHILIP SOULIER, JACOB BRILL, ALFRED BENDER, ADAM FEIRSTEIN, and two brothers named DICKERMAN.

Since the arrest, no formal examination has been held, but two of this party have made a full confession that the fires of the past year or more were set by persons now in custody, and the villainy was concocted at the shoe-shop of SOULIER, who is foreman of the hook and ladder company.

The manner in which the conspirators were discovered has not yet been made public, but will be by and by. They confess to more than twenty fires which they set. It was solely to get out the Fire Department that the mischief was done. It will be recollected that this paper called the attention of the people of Batavia to the Fire Department, expressing as we did the belief that it was there that the mischief originated. Where there is a volunteer fire department it requires to be worked and controlled by the best men of the place or it will do more harm than good.—*Rochester Democrat.*

TURNING TOBACCO ASHES TO ACCOUNT.—The schooner *Senerue*, has sailed from Richmond for Baltimore with a cargo of 5,400 bushels of tobacco ashes. These ashes are the net result of the tobacco smoked up in the big pipe of the evacuation conflagration. It was gathered from the débris of the tobacco warehouses burned. The ashes will be turned to account by the cute Northern farmers as a fertilizer of the soil, as it is well known that ashes of any kind, and especially tobacco ashes, possess fertilizing qualities not second to either lime or guano.—*Richmond Whig.*

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Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in insurance scrip, No. 46 Pine-st.

E. R. McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

NOTICE. OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.

T. W. PARK, President. G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, THE ISSUES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 and $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, 1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER, AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865..........$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.

Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, IN GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS, M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS, M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.

WM. M. BRUNDAGE, FRANK BRUNDAGE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.

Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.

Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.

And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.

All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.

One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.

One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.

And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.

All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.

For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.

Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)

Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.

And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.

Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.

Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.

Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Wagnes, registered 180 tons.

Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).

Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.

Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.

Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.

Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.

Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.

All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.

Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austerlitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.

All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.

Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 355 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.

All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS, Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.

Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.

One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.

One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.

Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.

Nine (9) gunwale-barges.

Forty (40) coal-boats.

One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.

All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.

Model barge Mollie.

Five (5) gunwale-barges.

Three (3) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.

Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.

For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.

Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.

Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.

Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.

Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.

Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.

Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.

Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.

Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.

Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.

Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)

Screw tug (no name and now building.)

Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.

Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.

Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.

Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.

Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.

Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.

Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.

Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.

Model barges Nos. 10, 14 and Abbey.

Canal-boat Rosalie.

Ten (10) gunwale barges.

Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.

Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.

Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.

Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.

Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.

Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.

Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.

Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.

Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals, if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS, Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.

Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.

Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.

Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.

York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.

Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.

Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.

Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.

Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.

Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.

Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.

Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.

Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.

Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.

Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.

Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.

Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.

Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.

Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.

Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.

Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.

Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.

Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.

Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.

Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.

About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:

One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:

Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.

Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.

About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

Two (2) new Trucks.

Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.

Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.

About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) foot gauge, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.

Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.

Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.

Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about 1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS, which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BARGES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 55 North River, foot of Hammond-st., the following barges, viz.:

E. R. LAMB, 117 tons.

THOMAS CLARKSON, 120 tons.

WM. BAXTER, 110 tons.

Terms cash at time of sale.

By order of Gen. VAN VLIET, Q. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, Aug. 22, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at Cleary's Stables, No. 19 East 18th-st., a span of bay horses, top-wagon, two-seated wagon, double harness, blankets, &c. To be sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Victor Barsalow, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat and farm over 87 acres, with superior improvements, on the Byberry and Andalusia Turnpike, about 7 minutes' drive from steamboat and railroad stations, 14 miles from Market-st. On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country place known as Wyndlawn, containing 87 acres, — perches, situate on the Byberry and Andalusia turnpike, which leads from Andalusia steamboat landing and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad station directly past the property. It is situate in a most desirable and beautiful neighborhood, and surrounded with elegant improvements, and very convenient of access both by persons residing either in New-York or Philadelphia. May be examined any day previous to sale on application to the owner and occupant, JESSE E. SMITH, Esq., who sells on account of going to Europe. There are nine daily trains from Philadelphia, and two steamboats.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

Full particulars in handbills, copies of which may be had at the auction rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., Broadway and 4th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FARM known as SPRING LAWN, situated on the East River, at WHITESTONE, Queens County, L. I., three miles from FLUSHING, containing about 85 ACRES, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq. The property can be advantageously SUBDIVIDED into five or six, or more, admirable building sites. Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of
HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north side of 86th-st., between the 2d and 3d avenues; the house is large (40x38) and fine, with all the modern improvements; the grounds attached are finely shaded by large trees, and contain about seventeen lots, (25x100,) on which is a stable and also a bowling alley. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, on the premises; or at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPerty; frame house, nearly new; has fourteen rooms and as many closets; good barn, &c., &c.; abundance of good water; garden large and rich; great variety of fruit. Terms easy. Address B. S. N., care R. S. Gould, corner Murray and Greenwich sts., or inquire of him.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW TWO-story, brown-stone basement, brick house, with high stoop and all modern improvements, near Clinton-av., convenient to cars, with furniture nearly new, if desirable; terms easy; owner going South. Address F. E., Box No. 141 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 37th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN WESTchester County, one hour from City Hall, elegant residence, 60 acres, $28,000; farm of 120 acres, $15,000; residence, 21 acres, $17,000; residence, 8 acres, $8,500; all fruited and shaded; also, cottage and ¼ acre, $3,000; do., $6,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—Fine stone house and 40 acres on Manor Road. Gardens, outbuildings, &c., all in perfect order. Also, a number of eligible building sites adjoining, with fine views. Apply to H. B. TURNER, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 5th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 6th-av., and between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses in West 36th-st., near Broadway—size 20x50; lot half block. Price, $11,000; $6,000 can remain. Apply at No. 139 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK COACH-HOUSE and stable, lot 20x80, on 37th-st., (Murray Hill). W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR $6,000, ONE-THIRD CASH, A real good home at Portchester. For all particulars, address Dr. DODGE, No. 5 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—EIGHT LOTS IN 113TH and 114th-sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
on 5th-av., an elegant house and stable for $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,856 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bedrooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address, with name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post, until September.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter 5 years old, from the middle of September; location above 4th-st., and between 6th and 3d avs. Address F. W. S., Box No. 3,137 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE 20TH OF SEPtember, for gentleman, wife and daughter; desired location near Union, Stuyvesant or Madison squares; two rooms, second floor, good size and well furnished. Address REALITY, Box No. 5,347 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Accessible by steamboat and cars. A few choice rooms having been vacated during the present season in this delightful resort, transient or permanent parties desiring the same will please apply early. This is one of the most delightful resorts on the banks of the Hudson. Fine bathing on the premises.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILIty, a situation as housekeeper; unexceptional reference required and given. Address EMMA GRAY, Hempstead, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW A situation as housekeeper in a good family. Call at No. 37 Market-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Address A. B., Station G.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE FINE COATS, pants, vests and overcoats; experienced workmen, well recommended, can have steady work and good prices.
CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A strong boy—one residing with his parents. Address H. A., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES
AT
ORIGINAL JACOBS'
407 BROADWAY NY

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Irenæus," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in New-York 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ,
MISS M. E. BROWN,
MISS M. L. McCLURE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 155 South-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, engages by his system of "hand-training" to remove stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, in one week, and enable any lady or gentleman to write with ease, style and satisfaction.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and instruct Latin with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 388 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

DRY GOODS.

BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, SHAWLS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, many new DESIRABLE MOURNING MATERIALS, received per late steamers.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING,
SOME OF THE
GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE,
WE ARE READY
AND WILLING
TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
GOOD GOODS, AT CHEAP PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS,
COBURGS, PARAMATTAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINETTS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FLANNELS
AT THE FORMER LOW PRICES,
CONSISTING OF:
WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,
GRAY FLANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.
The above goods will probably be much higher when our present stock, bought at low prices, is exhausted.
FROM AUCTION.
A LARGE LOT OF WET TOWELS,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
TOWELS FOR 28c., WORTH 50c.
TOWELS FOR 31c., WORTH 60c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 12½c., WORTH 25c.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED,
AND ARE SOLD FOR ABOUT HALF
THEIR VALUE.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE,
RED AND BLACK SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT RED AND BLACK,
ALL KINDS OF SKIRTS.
ALSO
WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN JACONETS, STRIPED JACONETS, PLAID
JACONETS, PLAIN NANSOOKS, STRIPED
NANSOOKS, PLAID NANSOOKS,
CAMBRICS, SWISSES, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
WAISTS AND SPENCERS.
WHITE MARSEILLES, 75 CENTS, $1, AND $1 25.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
FROM AUCTION
AT AUCTION PRICES,
MUSLINS,
BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE RATES.
P. S. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF GOODS WILL SATISFY ANY PERSON THAT THEY ARE RETAILED CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS	40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS	44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS	50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS	62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS	75 cents.

FINEST QUALITY FROM 87½c. TO $1 25.
The above line of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.
ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF
COLORED ALPACAS.
GOOD ALPACAS, ALL COLORS 37½c.
FINE QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 50c.
FINER QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 56c.
MUCH FINER, ALL COLORS, 62½c.
FINEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 75c.
This line of colored alpacas has been bought during the past week at prices greatly below the former rates. For instance, the 56c. grade is as fine as the quality generally sold for 75c. The other grades are equally cheap.
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE
CASH PRICES,
AND MUST BE SOLD
STRICTLY FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. L. LEVETT, DENTIST, ROOMS No. 361 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.—The public are invited to call and examine his new and improved mode of inserting artificial teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle. Charges moderate. All operations warranted, and particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

J. SMITH DODGE & SON, DENTISTS, have removed from 17th-st. to No. 15 West 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,106	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND ... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
EUROPE ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ... (Nearly ready) ... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT ... (Building) ... Great power.
PEREIRE ... (Building) ... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS ... (Building) ... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ... A. BOCANDI ... FRIDAY ... Aug. 18
EUROPE ... A. DUCHESNE ... FRIDAY ... Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 23
ETNA ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 26
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin ... $90 | Steerage ... $30
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London ... 33
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris ... 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 ... NEW-YORK ... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 ... OCEAN QUEEN ... SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH ... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA ... Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER ... Capt. ROSE.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with first-class accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 9, North River.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SHARE Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and the NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Master.
GRANADA, R. BAXTER.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST Commander,
having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage ... $35
The new and fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, R. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS, at the Woodlawn, No. 221 6th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts. Families supplied at all times, by the quart or gallon. WM. P. DENMAN,
Caterer of Hoboken Turtle Club.

FOR SALE—A MAINSAIL AND JIB YACHT, 31 feet long and 11 feet beam; a very fast sailer and in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Address E. A., Box No. 110 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
PANTOMIME ON HORSEBACK.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The very laughable Pantomime of Monsieur
DUCHALUMEAU.
PLEASING, EXCITING, MIRTH-INSPIRING.
TONY DENIER, MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. GROSSI, MASTER TIMOTHY, MLLE. AURIOL, AND MISS SHELL, will appear, together with the
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
Previous to Pantomime,
GRAND DIVERTISEMENT.
FIGHTING GLADIATORS BY THE TALLEEN BROTHERS AND THE NICOLO TROUPE.
FANCY AND COMIC DANCES by Miss E. SHELL, Miss DAVENPORT and Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE FEARLESS YOUTH—YOUNG NICOLO,
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD,
ON THE PERILEUSE FLYING-TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE
POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose engagement during the past five weeks has been the
MOST BRILLIANT and TRIUMPHANT
ever known in New-York.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 21,
will be performed Tyrone Power's popular comedy, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty (for the first time) Mr. DAN BRYANT, in which he will sing "Paddy's the Boy," and dance an Irish jig—other characters by Mr. George Holland, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Graham, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Everett.
To be preceded by the elegant petite comedy of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
In which Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Barrett will appear.

BLITZ' NEW HALL,
720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THIS WEEK.
IMMENSE APPLAUSE NIGHTLY.
Hall filled each evening with the beauty and fashion of the city.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
THE FAVORITE MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST,
with his troupe of one hundred learned
CANARY BIRDS.
Admission, Parquet 75c.; Dress Circle 50c., Balcony. Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
Ninth annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at JONES' WOOD, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1865.
Tickets 25 cents.
Members who wish tickets can procure them from the Secretary, No. 12 Bank-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA leaves foot of Harrison-st. every SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 152 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 4th of September. There are a few vacancies in the classes for piano, violin and vocal music, for which subscriptions will now be received from 12 to 3 until the same are full. Terms, including music, $8.
EDW. MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director.
JNO. C. WHITE, Secretary.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

T. E. MEYER, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, would respectfully inform his friends, pupils, and the public generally, that he will remain in this city, and continue to instruct in music, particularly in cultivating the voice. Permanent address, St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 149 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 38 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 88 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers, barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:
For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.
Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.
Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.
18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and
32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.
Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
800 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

The Iron-Clad Fleet in the Delaware—The Depot at League Island—Sketches of the Vessels—A Mile and a Half of Iron-Clads to be Laid Up in "Back Channel," &c., &c.

From Our Naval Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

To-day I have visited the celebrated League Island, with a view of seeing the preparations which are being made to lay up our iron-clad navy. The Navy Department have selected one of the arms of the Delaware River, which forms the Back Channel in the rear of League Island, as the spot best calculated to place the iron-clads which have rendered so much service during the war. A brief sketch of the early history of this island will, perhaps, be not uninteresting at this time, and in connection with our present writing. The island was firm land at the first occupation of the country by the English colonists, and was taken up by a land company of London in 1699, a fort being erected on it for defense. It was occupied as farms as early as 1705, and titles descending from these have been regularly derived by a number of occupants and residents down to the present time. The old island, farmed and occupied in this way for a hundred and fifty years, contained two hundred and thirty-five acres, by the original and official survey of 1699. It was, from the beginning, protected against extreme high tide by an embankment of earth, now made more secure by a strong stone wall. Within the last fifty years a "new meadow" has been reclaimed and added to the original island, on the western or Schuylkill side. This new portion contains one hundred and seventy-four acres, and is inclosed by a stone wall.

The water at League Island is fresh, the mean point of brackishness being about Wilmington, Del., and brackish water never approaches nearer than ten miles of the place where it is proposed to moor our iron-clads until they are wanted for active service. Back Channel is about one mile in length and has water enough in it at mean low tide to float the monitors. The lightest draught vessels will be placed the furthest up the water-course and securely moored, head and stern, and as the mouth of the channel is reached two vessels will be placed side by side. The list of iron-clad vessels thus proposed to moor away for safe keeping will, if placed in line one ahead of the other, reach just one mile and a half, and together will form a sight not only new and novel, but singularly interesting. To those who are acquainted with their individual history, the sight will recall the memory of thrilling scenes and some of the grandest achievements of a war yet unparalleled in the history of the world.

Before visiting League Island I procured a boat and went on board of the iron-clad fleet which lies at anchor below the Navy-yard. The sight in its every aspect was one of the grandest it has been my lot to witness for many months. The day was warm and a peculiar haze hung over the water, aiding in making up a picture of great beauty and rarity. Nearly three-score war vessels were anchored in groups of twos and threes, some with yards "a-cock-bill," and in the various phases of ships in ordinary. But few of the fleet are in commission, and from their mastheads and peaks drooped the colors of the greatest naval power of the globe. Space will not permit me to dwell upon the scene, and I must rest content to give plain facts rather than attempt to pen-picture the emotions which filled my breast in my trip over the placid water dotted with vessels whose histories will be handed down to posterity.

The first of the iron-clad fleet, beginning down the river, is the *Atlanta*, once the pride and hope of the people of Savannah, and which sailed forth from that city on the 17th day of June, 1863, to crush out the Yankee gunboats and iron-clads in Warsaw Sound. Hundreds of vain and deluded people, among them many ladies, accompanied her in less formidable vessels to see the fight, and, as they supposed, to rejoice over a Confederate victory. But alas! for them, the *Weehawken*, now no more, changed the programme, and by a few well-directed shots soon compelled the monster to succumb. Fifteen minutes and all was over, and the Stars and Stripes floated over what was once the British steamer *Fingal*, and afterward the ram *Atlanta*. She was brought North and refitted at this yard, and joined the James River flotilla, but seldom has had an opportunity to test her merits with shot from her constructor's guns, while under the flag she now flies when in commission. She looks grim and deserted, but the day may come when from her sloping sides will roll volumes of smoke, and throwing with unerring aim missiles against and through the sides of ships under the flag which protected her in her voyage across the ocean and into an enemy's port.

Pulling up stream, aided by the flood-tide, we visited the iron-clad torpedo boats *Modoc* and *Nabuc*, the latter having an 11-inch gun mounted on her forward deck. These vessels belong to the famous "Stimer's light-draught monitor" class. According to their original plans, the *light draught* applied to the light amount of air they drew above water. They are now fitted with Chief Engineer WOOD's torpedoes, and for special service are valuable adjuncts to our navy.

Next we come to the monitor *Sangamon*, built at Chester, Penn., in 1862, and launched on the 27th of October of that year. She made her entry into actual warfare on the 4th of August, 1863, on a reconnoissance up the James River, in company with three or four wooden craft. Subsequently she was transferred to the South Atlantic Squadron, arriving at Port Royal on the 11th of February, 1864. Her turret bears the marks of having met the enemy. To-day she looks rusty and deserted; her sides are covered over with green grass, varying in hues by the rust drippings which course down her plating. The extra deck-plates, the chain armor around the smoke-jacket, the punctured smoke-chimney, and the indentured hull, show that the *Sangamon* has been tried and found true to the trust placed in her.

The *Nahant's* deck next gave us a solid footing. Boston claims her as one of her contributions to our iron-clad navy. She made her debut at Fort McAllister, Ga., on the 3d of March, 1863, and for eight hours plied shell into the sand works, and, in company with her consorts, was obliged to withdraw, not having effected the full object of their mission. A month later she participated in the first attack upon Fort Sumter, and in June she was present at the capture of the *Atlanta*, in Warsaw Sound. On the 10th of July she attacked the Morris Island batteries, and on the 17th of August, two years ago, she attacked Fort Wagner, and in five days after participated in the night attack upon Fort Sumter. Eighteen deep scars mark her turret alone, a long scar shows that a heavy shot glanced her pilot-house and fell far astern. Her hull, sides, deck and smoke-stack show that she has played no mean part in the contests in which she has been engaged.

Moored alongside of her is the *Suncook*, a light-draught monitor, whose curved deck and snow-white turret is unscathed by shot or shell. She has no history, but in alterations and remodeling. Next comes the *Napa*, a torpedo boat, with an eleven inch gun on the forward deck.

Now we board the *Canonicus*, built by LORING, of Boston, and launched on the 1st day of August, 1863. It is just two years ago to-day since she was put in commission. She participated in the attacks upon Fort Fisher, and bears a few marks of having seen service. Her smoke-stack looks like a huge pepper-box patched up.

In this group we found the *Monadnock*, the crack two-turreted monitor, iron-clad. A vessel always going alone, requiring no towing assistance, and one that can outstrip any vessel of her class afloat. She was built at the Boston Navy-yard, by W. L. HANSCOM, naval contractor. She is a credit to our navy and her constructor. She first saw active service at Fort Fisher, where she rendered excellent service. She is still in commission. Just ahead of her is the *Tonawanda*, a vessel of the same class, but drawing more water. She looks very nice. She has seen no service.

Near by is the *Catskill*, built by T. S. ROWLAND, at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I. She was launched on the 6th of December, 1862, and participated in the attacks upon Fort Sumter, Morris Island batteries. On the 17th of August, 1863, poor GEORGE RODGERS and Paymaster WOODBERRY, while in the pilot-house, received their death strokes. She bears many marks of her active operations, and looks like a terrible fighter, as she has always been.

A few strokes of the oars, and our boat scraped alongside the *Passaic*, another of ROWLAND's build, and the first one of the "first batch" of monitors with overhangs. She was launched in September, 1862. She led the attacking fleet at Fort McAllister, on the 3d of March, 1863, and participated in all the attacks in Charleston harbor. She made for herself history as rapidly as an opportunity was afforded, and, under the brave DRAYTON, now sleeping in the dust, became famous. She is well battered, cut, bruised, banged, scarred, gouged, stripped, plugged, indented, punched, stove-in, mashed-out, cracked and split open, but still is good for immediate active service. She has been a favorite ship of her class.

The *Nantucket*, well scarred, lies hard by, bearing honorable marks of her experience in Charleston harbor. She has seen much service, and has performed them well. She will not take a long rest.

The *Lehigh* cannot boast such an extended history, as she did not arrive at Charleston until the 30th of August, 1863, after the set battles had taken place; yet she has seen some service, as her sides will show. The *Koka*, a light-draught monitor, lies at the wharf near the anchorage, receiving her finishing touches prior to her final completion. She was contracted for by WILCOX & WHITNEY on the 24th of April, 1863, and, as we have stated, is not yet finished. She was to have been done in eight months.

Thus in brief we have detailed our visit to the iron-clad fleet now in process of being prepared for a rest of, we hope, many years. The work has been assigned to Com. THOMAS TURNER, assisted by Lieutenant-Commanders MCCAULEY and IRVIN, all of whom are well conversant with iron-clads. They are aided by a special corps of engineers and line officers. These vessels and those which are to be sent here will be docked, repaired, their bottoms scraped, and put in complete order before taken to League Island Channel. The *New-Ironsides* will remain at the Navy-yard; she is dismantled and stripped of her guns and stores. This good ship has rendered us most valuable service, and is worth every dollar we paid for her. She has in her presence in Charleston Harbor represented the old hen which has gathered the chickens (the monitors) under her wings and protected them from the rebel iron-hawks which hovered around to snatch them up.

We have other items of interest from this station which will be communicated in our next letter.

Letter from the Comptroller to the Governor.

The following is the letter from Comptroller ROBINSON to Governor FENTON, on the subject of bureau expenditures—lately a matter of much comment:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 5, 1865.

His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor:

SIR: I think it my duty to inform you that the great falling off in the canal revenues, and the largely increased expenses of superintendence and repairs, render it certain that the $200,000 required by the Constitution to be contributed from those revenues toward the expenses of the State Government, and the $350,000 on account of the general fund debt, will not be received. This will take from the general fund $550,000, usually received about the 1st of October.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for military and other purposes are very large, and are scattered through a great number of acts. The full extent of them cannot be accurately known until the session laws, between seven hundred and eight hundred in number, shall have been published. It is believed, however, that the taxes ordered to be levied for the ensuing fiscal year will be sufficient to cover them, less, perhaps, the amount to be lost as above stated. But the taxes will not be received until April, 1866, and only about one-half of them then. The residue, being from the City of New-York and some other cities having special tax laws, will not be received in full until near the close of the year 1866. As the bounty loan has exhausted the power of the state to borrow money, it is not likely that the taxes can be anticipated to any very large amount.

It will be seen, therefore, that unless the most rigid economy be practiced, the treasury must become seriously embarrassed before the taxes for the next fiscal year can be received. But I have full confidence, that with the exercise of such economy, all really necessary expenditures may be met without difficulty.

I trust that you will pardon me for suggesting in this connection, that the large appropriations for military purposes were made by the Legislature whilst the war was still in progress, and when there was no certainty as to the period of its duration. As it has now happily closed, will not the people expect, and have they not a right to expect large reductions in the expenses which were caused by its existence?

Will you also allow me to ask your attention to sections 173 to 177 of the Militia Law, and the amendments thereto, providing a lower rate of compensation for military services in time of peace than is allowed in time of war? The rebellion having been completely suppressed, must not the rates provided for a time of peace be established? Undoubtedly a reasonable period must be allowed for the transition from a state of war to a state of peace; and my object is not to raise any issue as to the rates of compensation to be paid to the members of your staff and other military employes, but to submit for your own consideration and decision, whether the time has not come when the force should be diminished and the pay reduced to the standard which the law prescribes for a state of peace?

The condition of the treasury, present and prospective, arising from the causes above referred to, is my excuse for these suggestions. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

Frightful Accident in the Cincinnati Opera House.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 14.

FALL OF THOMAS HANLON FROM THE TOP OF THE THEATRE—WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH—HIS INJURIES SEVERE, NOT DANGEROUS.

The Opera-house was the scene, last night, of an accident of thrilling horror, such a one as it is the misfortune of few assemblages to look upon, and such as none who saw it last night, will ever forget.

The Opera-house, as has been the case since the engagement of these celebrated brothers began, was full, hardly a vacant seat appearing in the spacious auditorium. The first part of the programme, consisting of comic songs, dances, &c., passed off as usual, when the *l'echelle perilleuse* (the dangerous ladder) which concluded that part, was reached. The apparatus for the act consisted of a ladder with three rounds, suspended from the middle of the proscenium arch, at a height of *forty-seven feet*. This was fastened in a horizontal position by four ropes, to prevent any oscillation whatever. THOMAS HANLON, who is the eldest of the brothers, came promptly on the stage when this feat was rung on, and immediately ascended to the ladder by means of a perpendicular rope. Once there, he went through a series of perilous gymnastic exercises—swinging by his hands from end to end of the ladder, hanging by his feet to its rounds, and performing other characteristic feats that never fail to inspire in an audience a feeling of admiration mingled with instinctive and lively apprehensions. The conclusion of this act is of the most sensational character. Suddenly recovering himself from a position in which his head is hanging downward, the gymnast stands upright on the end of the ladder, gives a powerful spring toward the proscenium boxes, and seizes a vertical hope that hangs suspended at a distance of eighteen or twenty feet from the point of departure.

HANLON, having accomplished his other feats, with the utmost fearlessness and apparently without a moment's calculation, appeared a moment gathering himself for the terrific spring, and the next moment was flying in a dizzy arc toward the rope, the lower end of which was held by two of his brothers.

He reached the rope, grasped for it, missed it, and fell with a confused flash in the air, striking the stage with fearful momentum, and rolling over, unconscious and bleeding, into the parquette. The audience, on whose lips an expectant sigh of relief had hovered, rose to their feet with a murmur of horror, subdued, but universal. Some ladies cried out, and some parties, in their consternation, turned to leave the theatre. The wings of the stage immediately became peopled with members of the company, and the auditors nearest the unconscious gymnast lifted his form to the stage, across which it was borne out of sight, a mass of bloody finery—a strange contrast to the light-footed athlete who, a few minutes before, had scaled his way to his dizzy perch with all the ease and indifference of a squirrel.

In a few moments one of the company appeared on the stage, called for a surgeon in the audience, and stated that the injuries were not serious—a statement made with a view of quieting the alarm of the audience, who appeared undecided whether to remain or not. The performance, after a very short delay, was resumed, and while the counterfeit negroes went through their—considering the occasion—ineffectual mummeries, a pale group was gathered around the senseless artist behind the scenes. The *danseuse*, with her skirts gathered lightly in her hand, looked on with colorless face, and an occasional murmur of terror, and the contrabands hovered around on confused errands of mercy. The prostrate man lay on a cot, breathing heavily, a fearful gash over his left eye, another on the chin, and a slight one on the thigh. His shirt was saturated with blood, and his tights dappled here and there with moist, repulsive wafers.

DR. MILLER, who was in the audience, examined the wounds, and was presently joined by Drs. MUSSEY and BLACKMAN, who found no fracture of the skull, and strange to say, no broken bones or serious contusions of the limbs or body. The gash over the eye was about two inches in length and exposed the skull. The cut on the jaw was not severe.

The patient recovered consciousness in about fifteen minutes, and seemed more concerned about the middle finger of his right hand, which he repeatedly manipulated, than for his other injuries. His wounds were carefully dressed, and he was removed to his hotel in a carriage. Two hours after the accident he had recovered almost entirely from the shock, and expressed a desire to be permitted to reappear during the week.

It has been seven years since THOMAS HANLON fell before. The accident occurred in St. Petersburgh, and was, perhaps, less serious than that of last evening. His training has evidently included the art of falling with comparative safety, for few men could repeat the accident without a fatal result.

These six brothers—THOMAS, GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED, EDWARD and FREDERICK, varying in ages between eighteen and thirty-two, resembling each other in stature and general appearance—at first view, do not realize the popular notion of athletes. On the contrary, they would more readily be taken for students of law, divinity or medicine, from their seeming delicate organization, and we suspect that this physical refinement tends to heighten the effect of their displays.

Ten years ago, when these gentlemen had reached the *ultima thule* of this acrobatic, gymnastic and aerostatic proficiency then known in Europe and America, they met in St. Petersburgh an enthusiastic French physician, who innoculated them with his theory that there was no limit to physical, any more than mental improvement. They immediately commenced a deliberate regimen according to the accepted theory, and since then have eaten, drank, slept and recreated themselves in accordance with an invariable rule.

To each was assigned a special province, being governed, of course, in the selection, by any marked proclivity that either had developed—one to be strong, another agile—one to sustain prolonged exertion, another to be at home in the clouds. Still they have suffered but two accidents, both arising from defects in the fastenings of their apparatus, and both cured in a short time. Their bones, it is said, unite with the "first intention," as it were, like flesh-wounds with people whose system is in good order.

The momentum of the spring made by THOMAS, last evening, added to the severity of the fall, and it is simply wonderful that he escaped so easily. The cause of his missing the rope is said to be the result of the lights blinding him, or causing a refraction in the air, which made the rope appear to him in a false position.

Destruction of Whalers by the Shenandoah.

From the New-Bedford Standard.

MR. JAMES O. AVELINE, mate of bark *Jireh Swift*, of this port, burned by pirate *Shenandoah*, arrived in this city to-day from San Francisco, by the Nicaragua route to New-York. The *Jireh Swift* was captured on 22d June, about thirty miles east of Cape Thaddeus, in the Kamtschatka sea. She had 400 barrels of oil, all taken within eight days previous. Ships *Sophia Thornton* and *Milo*, of this port, were captured the same day. The *Sophia Thornton* had no oil, and was burned, and the *Milo* was bonded and sent to San Francisco with the crews of the other captured vessels on board.

The first vessels destroyed after leaving Melbourne were ships *Hector*, of this port, and *Edward Carey*, of San Francisco, formerly of Nantucket, at Ascension or Koop Island, latitude 8 north, longitude 158 east. The *Edward Carey* had 150 barrels sperm oil.

The next was the bark *Harvest*, of Honolulu, formerly of this port, captured on the passage from the Sandwich Islands to the North Pacific fishing grounds. The commander of the *Shenandoah* pretended to find a flaw in her transfer papers, and declared his belief that she was an American vessel trying to save herself by false papers.

Ship *Abigail*, of this port, was captured about 12th June, lying in the ice and trying to work her way into the Ochotsk Sea. She had no oil.

Ships *William Thompson* and *Euphrates*, of this port, were captured some distance south of Cape Thaddeus a few days before the *Jireh Swift*. The *William Thompson* had taken one small whale.

Mr. AVELINE knows nothing of the reported capture of the brig *Susan Abigail*, of San Francisco.

After the captured crews were put on board the *Milo*, she was allowed to take provisions from the *Sophia Thornton*. While this was being done the *Shenandoah* was cruising at a distance of fifteen miles, and Capt. EBENEZER F. NYE, of Sandwich, master of ship *Abigail*, with praiseworthy courage, seized the opportunity to start with two open boats, in the hope of finding other ships, and giving warning of the *Shenandoah's* proximity. He has not since been heard from.

The *Shenandoah* is commanded by WORDELL, of Cape Cod, formerly an officer of the *Alabama*. He resigned a commission in the United States Navy, at the opening of the rebellion, to enter the Confederate service.

THOMAS MANNING, of New-York, and JOHN DOWDEN, of this city, second and fourth mates of the *Abigail*, have shipped on board the *Shenandoah*, the former as pilot. MANNING is a native of Baltimore, was in ship *Hillman* in the North Pacific Ocean last season, and was in ship *Magnolia*, of this port, and bark *R. L. Barstow*, of Mattapoisett, a few years ago. DOWDEN is well known in this city. He sailed from here as boatsteerer in bark *Martha, 2d*. When last seen from the *Milo*, the pirate was bound for Cape Behring, farther North. There were fifty whalers in the Kamschatka Sea, and we may expect to hear of more captures.

It was thought probable that after cruising a few days in the Kamtschatka Sea the pirate would return to the Ochotsk Sea, where some of the most valuable whaleships are supposed to be, and would arm a prize and send her into the Arctic Ocean.

It will be recollected that the last news from the *Shenandoah*, previous to the arrival of the *Milo* at San Francisco, was brought to the Sandwich Islands by a schooner which spoke the pirate near Ascension Island. The pirate then inquired if there were any whalers in that vicinity. Hardly any one believed the report, however, at that time, the general opinion being that the skipper had a passion for yarn-spinning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AQUATICS.

Race Between the Boats Atlanta and Columbia—The Atlanta the Victor.

Quite an exciting contest took place yesterday, in the bend of the North River near the Elysian Fields, between the crews of the six-oared outriggers *Atlanta* and *Columbia*, representing the Atlanta and Columbia boat clubs.

A large number of persons congregated in the Elysian Fields to witness the contest, and waited for many hours after the time the race, according to notice, ought to have taken place. About 5 P. M. the stake-boat was anchored off the club-house in the Elysian Fields, and soon afterwards the race boats appeared and took their stations. The course was from the stake-boat up the river and around a flag-boat anchored off Day's Point and back, the distance being three miles.

The *Atlanta's* crew wore white shirts and the *Columbia's* pink. The *Atlantas* got the inside track, and a start being effected, soon got ahead of their opponents. There was not much betting—glasses of lager being the principal wagers laid on the issue of the contest; but what betting there was was all in favor of the *Atlantas*, whose style of rowing was greatly superior to their opponents. Up to the flag-boat, however, and for two-thirds of the way home, it was anybody's race apparently, but then the *Atlantas* put on a "spurt" and came in the winners by ten or twelve lengths. The time was said to be 23½ minutes.

Base Ball.

A game was played on the grounds at Hoboken, between the Actives and Unions, with the following result:

ACTIVES.	Outs.	Runs.	UNIONS.	Outs.	Runs.
Redman, 2d b	4	3	Hudson, r. f.	2	3
Vanderwerken, l. f	3	1	Smith, 1st b	3	2
Stockman, s. s.	2	2	Durell, l. f.	4	1
"George," 3d b.	4	2	Hannigan, l. f.	2	3
Allen, r. f.	3	3	Nicholson, 3d b.	2	2
Ebbetts, c. f.	1	4	Birdsall, c.	2	1
Rooney, 1st b.	2	4	Ketcham, l. f.	4	0
Kelly, c.	3	2	Paber, 2d b.	4	0
Walker, p.	8	1	"Sam," p.	4	0
Totals	27	22	Totals	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Active	6	1	2	4	3	0	4	2	0—22
Union	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	1—12

Umpire—Mr. GAVIGAN, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. J. BOGLE, (Union,) and C. T. WILLIAMSON, (Active.)
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.
Fly-catches—Active, 8; Union, 8.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CREAM OF THE POLICE COURTS.—At Essex Market, before Justice MANSFIELD, private JOHN COOSRIFF, of No. 143 Avenue A, late of Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry, appeared against WILLIAM FARRELL, of No. 242 East Fourteenth-street, and made oath that on Friday evening, while he was drinking in a porter-house he exhibited a wallet containing $175 and his discharge papers, and FARRELL, snatching his treasure, fled with it to the street. FARRELL, having been taken into custody by Sergeant PORTER, of the court, was committed for examination. ....Mrs. SUSAN BROWNLEE, of No. 4 Madison-street, entered complaint against GEO. BROWNLEE, seaman, of No. 4 Madison-street, alleging that on the 15th of October, 1849, she was united to him in marriage, at Belfast, Ireland, and that since then she had borne him three children; that in 1863 he abandoned her, and on the 8th of November, 1863, was married, by Rev. ALEXANDER MCGLASHEN, to Mrs. MARY BRADY, of this city. Under this affidavit Justice MANSFIELD uttered a warrant, and BROWNLEE, having been arrested by Officer ANDRE, was committed for examination....At Jefferson Market, Sergt. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, appeared with HUGH FERGUSON, one of the Sixteenth Ward gang, who is familiarly known as "Crutchy." The prisoner is one of the fellows that the police arrested on the morning of the murder of Policeman THOMAS WALKER, and is said to have served a term on Blackwell's Island. Sergt. HUGHES made a complaint that the prisoner had been guilty of disorderly conduct in JOHN KERNAN's porter-house, in Seventh-avenue, corner of Seventeenth-street, and upon this complaint Justice LEDWITH required the accused to find $1,000 bail. This returns him to Blackwell's Island, and shows that our magistrates intend to second the Metropolitan Police in scattering the banditti of the Sixteenth Ward......LAWRENCE RILEY, who is said to be another of this gang of outlaws, was committed for trial for burglariously entering Mr. PHILIP SMITH's plumbing establishment, at No. 109 Seventh-avenue, and stealing therefrom brass cocks and other materials.

RECOVERY BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—Yesterday afternoon Detective Officer DUSENBURY observed a noted thief in Canal-street, near West Broadway, engaging a cartman. Feeling quite sure that something was wrong, the detective watched the movements of the thief and cartman, and saw them take up a case of goods in West Broadway, near York-street, and remove the same to Elm-street, near Howard. Arrived there, the thief espied Detective MCDOUGAL, and dashed off up the street. He was pursued, but not captured. Returning to the cart, the detective found that the case of goods belonged to Messrs. BENTON & WILLIS, of No. 84 Leonard-street, and contained gentlemen's furnishing goods of the value of $833... FRANCIS HOEY, a shoplifter, having been caught in the act of stealing pistols in Messrs. FITCH, WALDO & BARRE's warehouse, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, was pursued and arrested by Detective Officers MCDOUGAL and GILMORE, and committed to the Tombs by Alderman NORTON, acting as magistrate.

NOTES FROM YESTERDAY MORNING'S POLICE RETURNS.—On Friday night Mrs. FITZGERALD, of Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, a somnambulist, fell from a second-story window and sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh. Policeman HILDEBRAND took her to Bellevue Hospital. ....A party of boys fought in Forty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, on Friday evening, and DAVID KELLY, a youth of 13, was shot in the left arm above the elbow. CHARLES CLEMENTS, the lad who is alleged to have discharged the pistol, fled, and has not been captured ....JOHN CALLAGHAN and WILLIAM ROSE were seriously injured by the falling of a scaffold at No. 20 Walker-street.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday at the Seventeenth Ward Police Station, over the body of LOUIS GOOTMAN, a child of four years, whose death by being accidentally run over by a Second-avenue Railroad car was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that deceased came to his death by injuries caused by accidentally falling under the wheels of car No. 11, Second-avenue Railroad, while running alongside said car; and we exonerate the driver and conductor from all blame in the matter."

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Our venerable friend, the New-York Hospital, which has held a back seat during the gold-fraud excitements, has again come to the front with 256 patients under treatment. During the week 60 were admitted, 52 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 died.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Abduction and Attempted Rape on a Little Girl—Explanation by the Prisoner.

JOHN K. BARKER, the young man mentioned yesterday as having been arrested on a charge of abducting from her home and attempting to commit a rape on a little girl seven years of age, was arraigned before Justice BEDFORD, Acting Recorder, yesterday forenoon. Mrs. E. KENNEY, widow, residing at Mount Pleasant, near Christ's Farm, Hudson City, made affidavit to the same effect as the statement published yesterday.

The prisoner was fully identified by the little girl, who is of prepossessing appearance and quite modest in her deportment.

EXAMINATION AND EXPLANATION OF THE PRISONER.

RECORDER.—Where do you live, Mr. BARKER?
ANSWER.—I reside in Boston when I am at home.
QUESTION.—What have you to say to the charge?
PRISONER.—It is all false. It is partly false and partly true. I had been drinking pretty freely, and meeting the girl asked her what was going on over there. She said it was a pic-nic, and remarked that she wished she had some money to spend there. After talking a while I gave her ten cents and then walked down towards the plank walk. After a short time the girl came back and said she had spent all the money but one cent. I asked her what she purchased, and she said she got some lager-bier. I asked her if she liked lager and she said, "yes, very much, I wish I had some more money to get more with." I said, I will give you some more beer, and took her into a saloon where I changed my mind and gave her some wine. We then went out, and in a short time I noticed that she was very much affected by what she had drank. I did not like to leave her, and being ashamed to take her home in that condition I concluded to take her walking until the effects of the drink had partly passed away. We walked toward the ferry where the girl became worse and vomited, when I took her on the ferry-boat to get the cool breeze to revive her, but as she continued to get worse, I was ashamed to take her home, and having no other recourse, concluded to take her to my room until she recovered. Upon arriving at my room at No. 104 Leonard-street, I took off her shoes, put her to bed, covered her up and took care of her as tenderly as any one could. About fifteen minutes after she commenced crying, when the landlord came up and inquired what the matter was. I did not like to acknowledge the true state of the case, and therefore told him the girl was my cousin. The landlord said I could not stay there, and I was preparing to take the girl to some other place, when the policeman came up and arrested me. This is a true statement of the case, so help me God.

The prisoner being asked if he desired a preliminary examination, stated that he did not unless it would facilitate his discharge.

The Recorder was of the opinion that an examination would not tend to that result, and he was accordingly committed to the County Jail to await his trial at the October term.

The girl was examined by Dr. FEENEY, City Physician, who states that she had sustained slight injuries, but that the purpose of the prisoner had not been accomplished.

SINGULAR SMASH UP AT THE PAVONIA FERRY.—On Thursday night, as the Pavonia ferry-boat *Susquehanna* was entering the ferry slip on the Jersey City side, it was found impossible to "unhook" the engine, and the boat ran against the bridge under full speed, doing great damage. The massive float withstood the shock, but where the bridge connects with the flooring of the ferry-house, the timbers were torn up and scattered in various directions. One of the large pillars of the building was broken off, and the inner gate demolished. The greater part of the dock in front of the ferry entrance was also torn up, and the saloon of WM. TAYLOR, on the opposite side of the dock, was greatly damaged. Decanters were hurled from the shelves, tables overturned, and the bar-keeper, who was in bed up stairs, was thrown out on the floor against the wall on the opposite side of the room from where he was lying. Owing to the giving away of the dock, the boat sustained no injury except the displacement of a portion of her machinery.

AN OLD LADY DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—On Friday night Officer DICKSON, of the Jersey City Police, found an elderly, well-dressed lady wandering in the streets, sick and apparently deranged and destitute. She was conducted to the Alms-house Hospital, where she was well cared for by Superintendent WHITLEY. Yesterday morning she had recovered her senses, and relates the following story: Her name is MARGARET HARTLEY, a widow, 60 years of age, and a resident of Springfield, Ill. Has been on a visit to Boston, and came as passenger on Wednesday night, on one of the Sound steamers, to New-York. She had in her reticule $200 in money and a check for $400. On the boat a well-dressed gentleman made her acquaintance, and was very polite and attentive to her, making himself generally agreeable. She says that in some way, she does not know how, she was drugged and rendered unconscious and robbed of her money, her check on the bank and her baggage-check, and she remembers nothing that happened after that until she found herself in the Alms-house Hospital yesterday morning.

Williamsburgh.

MALICIOUS SHOOTING.—About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a pistol-shot was fired through the division wall of RAUCH's bakery, corner of South seventh and Second streets, E. D., into the baker's shop adjoining, owned by PETER KLEINE. It seems that the pistol was only charged with powder, but the eyes of an infant child of Mr. KLEINE were so badly injured that it is feared its sight is entirely destroyed. A workman named ANDREWS, was also burned by the powder. Drs. WILMER and BRADLEY attended the injured parties. Officer W. GUISCHARD subsequently arrested CHARLES STAEKER, a workman employed by RAUCH, charged with committing the offence, which he don't deny. STAEKER is 28 years of age, a native of Germany. The affair originated in a family feud, all the parties being related and engaged in the same business. STAEKER will be examined by Justice WALTER on Monday morning.

DESTRUCTION OF A FUR FACTORY BY FIRE.—About midnight, on Friday, a fire was discovered in the fur factory of ANDREW MEADE, Geary-street, between Harrison and Throop avenues, (E. D.,) and it was entirely destroyed before the progress of the flames was stopped. Loss, on building and stock, $2,400.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court-Southern District, New-York.

OPINION.

Fletcher Westray et al vs. The Ship Miletus, &c.

SHIPMAN, J.—This suit was instituted to recover damages for injuries to a cargo of teas shipped at Amoy, China, in September, 1861, on board the ship *Miletus*, and consigned to the libelants at the port of New-York. On arrival here, the packages were found to be in a damaged condition, some from sea-water, and others from defacement of the labels by cockroaches. On the original hearing before this court no claim was made by the libelants for any damage done by water. They did claim, however, to recover for the injury done by the defacement of the labels by the cockroaches, and also for damage done to the packages while they were being unladen, in consequence of their being cut open by the stevedores and others.

The claimants insisted that the ship was not liable for any damage resulting from either cause. The Court pronounced in favor of the libelants, holding that they were entitled to recover whatever damage had been done to the packages by cockroaches. No written opinion was filed, but the court held the case to be covered by the principle decided in the case of the bark *Fame*, determined in this court in December, 1861, and referred the counsel to the opinion in that case, and the authorities there cited.

But the Court reserved its decision on the question of damages resulting from cutting open the packages, until the return of the report of the referee, to whom the cause was referred, with direction to ascertain the damage done to the cargo by other causes than sea water, and to distinguish, in the report, the damage done by the stevedores cutting open the packages during the unlading of the ship, from that done by vermin.

The commissioner's report is now before the court, in which he finds damages done to the cargo (other than by sea-water and the stevedores) amounting to seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars sixty-three cents, to which he has added interest one thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-two cents, making a total of this item of eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars eighty-five cents.

The report set forth the damage done by the stevedores in cutting open the packages, at one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and thirteen cents, to which he has added two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-two cents interest, making one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, as the amount of this item.

To this report the claimants have filed exceptions objecting to the assessment of damages made by the commissioner. The exceptions go both to principal and interest of both items of damage—that resulting from the alleged injury by the vermin, and that from cutting the packages.

After an examination of the proofs, I have concluded not to disturb the report so far as the first item is concerned. I think the evidence, on the whole, sustains the amount found in the report.

So far as the question of interest is concerned, I understand the rule heretofore adopted by this court is to sustain the allowance. The suggestion made, that the interlocutory decree does not call for an allowance of interest, is not very material. The interest would be added, by direction of the court, on the coming in of the report, if the commission had omitted to compute it. The *Joshua Barker*, 1 Abb. Ad. R., 215. The *Gold Hunter*, 1 Bls. How. R., 300.

The remaining question is, whether the ship is liable for the damage done by the stevedores in cutting open the packages, during the unlading of the teas. This depends upon the fact whether or not the stevedores were the agents of the ship or master. Ordinarily the master employs the stevedores, and of course selects them. In that case the well-settled law of agency regards them as his agents, as well as the agents of the ship, in performing that particular service, and holds that he impliedly warrants their fidelity and competency. But here the stevedores were, in pursuance of an express provision of the charter party, selected by the consignees and libelants. The law will not imply that one, who has no choice in the selection of an agent, warrants his competency and fidelity to the party who does select him. Here the master had no voice in the selection of the stevedores. They were named exclusively by the libelants, and that nomination was never withdrawn or revoked. The law therefore raises no implication of a warranty of their fidelity to their libelants by the master, and consequently neither he nor the ship can be held liable for their failure to perform in a faithful and careful manner the service for which the libelants selected them.

For these reasons the report of the commissioner is affirmed so far as the first item is concerned only. Let a degree be entered for the libelants for that amount.

No costs are allowed on the exceptions to either party, as the report could not, according to the terms of the interlocutory degree, settle the whole question of damages without a further hearing before the court.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

STRUCK BECAUSE SHE WAS COLORED.

Charles Thrall, apparently a mechanic, aged 26, assaulted Julia Burke, a colored woman. Witness said: Last Tuesday, going to No. 18 Greene-street, to see my sister, about 9 o'clock in the evening, I met this young man and he pushed me over on the street. I asked him what he did that for and he said, "why dare you talk to a white man." He then struck me on the face and kicked me on the side.

Judge Kelly—Where do you belong young man?
Prisoner—Hartford, Connecticut.
Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

AN OLD SHOP-LIFTER.

Margaret Burns, a regular revolver, one who is no sooner out of prison than she finds her way back again, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons worth $8, the property of Abraham Cain, of No. 90 Catharine-street. The prisoner, when she entered the store on Wednesday last, asked to be shown some carpet-bags. None were big enough, and witness went up the store to get a larger bag, leaving the prisoner standing by ten pairs of pantaloons. When he came back the woman and one pair of pantaloons were gone. An officer brought the woman back to the store and he identified his pantaloons. Officer Haubelt said he saw this woman go into several stores; the last was the complainant's. When she came out she had something under her cloak. He followed her half a block when he arrested her, took her back to the store, found the pants under her cloak, and Mr. Cain identified them.

Court—What have you got to say Catharine?
Catharine—Your worship, I bought them. [Laughter.]
Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

AWFUL ASSAULT.

Robert Quinn, a very respectable looking young man, was charged with assaulting Paul Rieff. Mr. Rieff said: That man came in mine place and ask three lager drinks with two men, and after he drinks he strikes me here and here, and I lost two quarts of blood. He first drinks the lager and then he throws the glass at me. He called me a Dutch son of, &c., and I said, mine friend, don't talk that way, and then he threw the glasses. Jacob Roehle said the prisoner and two others came in the saloon and talked kind of rough, when complainant said he did not like that. He wanted them to behave themselves like gentlemen or Yankees, or leave. With that they threw the tumblers. He could not say the prisoner's shots took effect on complainant.

Guilty—fined $20.

A FEASABLE DEFENCE.

Daniel Foley, a soldier, aged about 20, was charged with stealing a coat and vest, worth $20, the property of Isaac Jacobs. Sophia Jacobs said the prisoner came into the store and priced a coat, and as soon as he had put it on he rushed out of the store, she after him, screaming. Officer Hays said the prisoner was about three doors away, running, when he was caught. Prisoner had not a cent of money, and was pretty drunk. In explanation the prisoner said that, passing Jacobs's door, a person took hold of his arm and asked him to buy a coat. He had $22 in his pocket, and he gave $19 for it. They then wanted him to buy a vest for $3. He wanted some spending money, and, throwing down $1, he picked up the vest and ran out with it, thinking he had paid enough for it. The cry of "thief" was then raised, and he was arrested. Jacobs denied receiving a cent from the soldier. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

A YOUNG SNEAK-THIEF.

Mary Ann Caffray, aged 11, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Samuel Scholtick. The adroit manner in which the coat was taken and disposed of, shows a wonderful precocity for her years, or else she has had regular tutors in crime. The complainant is a dealer in clothes, and the property in question was taken from the outside of the shop, hanging at the door. David Turley, clerk in a pawn-shop, said the prisoner came into his office with a coat and got a loan of $3 on it; a day or two after she came with a pair of pants, apparently new. Before this, complainant had been to the pawn-shop and seen his coat and identified it. As soon as she offered to pledge the pants, Turley detained her and had her arrested. Young as she was she had a defence, and who knows but it was true? A woman gave her both the coat and pants to pledge for her. She was found guilty and was remanded to inquire into her character.

HOW TO SERVE A THIEF.

John Bryan, a rough-looking laboring man, stole a pair of boots worth $6, from the store of James Clark, in Catharine-street. Patrick Clark, the brother, saw him commit the theft. He said: I saw him put them under his coat and go off with them; he took them from the outside of the store; I immediately ran after and knocked him down and the boots fell too.

Court—What did he say?
Witness—Oh!
Court—That was all?
Prisoner—I have been ten years in the city and I never put foot in a court in my life.
Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

HO! FOR THE FISHING BANKS.

There are two rival boats, the *New Haven* and the *Massosoit* that start from the same pier and at the same hour for the Fishing Banks. The steamboat that reaches the dock first has the inside berth. The steamboat coming next lays outside. On this occasion, a sloop lay next the dock, the *New-Haven* lay next and outside lay the *Massasoit*. On the day in question George R. Hoffmire, son of the master of the *Massasoit* was accompanying a party of ladies across the *New-Haven* to his father's boat, when he received a crack on the back of his head that sent his hat rolling in the water. Turing round to see who had done it, he received another blow on the mouth from the defendant, Benedict J. Fisher, pilot of the *New-Haven*, and was told to get off the boat. He had the right to go to the boat that way, when the *Massasoit* could not be reached in any other manner. For the defence Edwin J. Post, Captain of the *New-Haven* was sworn. His testimony shows what a bitter feud exists between these rivals. He said:

I have often seen young Hoffmire and his sisters on the boat; he keeps his sisters on the dock for a "stall," and I altered my hour to go before them; I was on the dock at the time, and when I saw the rush I went on the boat, and Mr. Hoffmire said, you put my son off the gang-plank; I said it was lucky for him I was not there, or I would have shoved him overboard; he stands with these ladies on the dock, as I said, for a "stall," and when they see ladies going to the Fishing Banks they say: "We are going to the Fishing Banks, won't you go with us;" Hoffmire said he would carry the matter through if it cost him a thousand dollars.

It is proper to say that Mr. Hoffmire denied the insinuations of Capt. Post.

Guilty—fined $25.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 19—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—R. Lowery, M. A. Hilliard, Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Colgate, child and nurse; Larrie Pike, Mr. Fetridge, D. C. Hitchcock and child; Miss Amelia Collard, L. Myers, wife and child; John Murphy, Joseph Simpson, Thomas Conland, J. L. Davis, of Milwaukie; S. Stevens, John Goodale, M. A. Ayres, Major Penn, Mr. Stacy, C. F. Goey, H. C. Tillinghast, G. L. Warren, William Bostock, Jose R. de la Pirajo, Jr., Mr. Allen, Mr. Ebbs and wife, of New-York; Dr. Bullen, T. O'Brien, Col. C. P. Bulton, and wife, Rev. Aug't Walker, wife, 2 children and servant, A. Provend, Rev. C. F. Morse, Robert Murray, Dr. P. E. Hubon, Robt. Hamilton, Francis Mocata and child. Miss Florence and Miss Fanny M. Fetridge, Miss Clarke, of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. E. French, Mrs. Eagleton and 2 children, Miss Maria Watt, Miss M. E. Cameron of New-York, Mr. S. H. Thomson and wife, Daniel N. Frith and 2 children Miss R. Cuppell, W. C. Chapman and friend, F. Ellis and son, Mr. Griffith, William Green, John Ayres, J. A. Chambers, J. S. Tereira, Capt. Colvin, Mrs. B. C. Morton, Miss Washburn, C. H. Robinson and lady, Mr. P. J. Marillier and wife, of New-York; Don Luis Bustanante, Don Blas Aracsa, Don Antonio Lt. Otege, L. J. Olmstead, Richard Lambert, William Jones, of Boston; Chas. Busford, F. Monkhouse, Joseph Gibson, Mrs. Lumbert and child—with others in the steerage.

AUG. 19—*In the Steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Messrs. Joseph Boyer, W. P. O'Neill, Thomas O'Neill, Mrs. Eliza Barclay, Mrs. Sarah O'Neill, Mrs. Emma Clarke, Jos. D. Clarke, Hugh McGarvey, Capt. James Turner, Miss Halligan, Master W. A. Ducie, G. Brinardell, wife and child; D. Brinardell, wife and two children; Miss St. John, Mrs. A. Seeley, H. B. Middleton, John Lane, Mrs. Mary Solari and two children, Mrs. Rose Balestello, Michael Kellahen, Thos. O'Brien, L. Peterson, A. Miner, Edward Jennings, Chas. Smith, C. Jansen, E. Nugent, Wm. de Viece, Wm. Robinson, John Clarke, John Reis, James Pilson, James O'Donnell, wife and 3 children, Jas. Murray, John Hill, Ed. Walker, Francis Woods, H. Bryan, B. Judkins, Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Brown, Masters (2) and Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dudding, Miss Robenstein, and many in steerage.

In Steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—D. McKendrick, Julius Wolf, J. J. Flannelly, Miss Lana Fletcher, John Towne, Mrs. D. McKendrick, John Smith, Mrs. Dunand, S. Jacobs, G. Curry Duncan, A. Mazureau, John C. Rogers and lady, O. H. Doucin and lady, James A. Miller, Richard Crothers, Wm. Crothers, A. Osterich, J. Bayle, S. Weil, David Wolf, Dr. E. J. Morse, Mr. Garnes, Mrs. E. J. Rogers, M. Clasteser, F. Gueydan, John Lane, Joseph Simon, Jr., H. Young, F. Villavreo, A. Villavaso, M. Condran, L. Dangent, Capt. T. H. Burrill, Lieut. J. S. Sharpley, Orin A. Burrill, J. H. Wilkinson, Frank A. Marsh, Thomas E. Cooper, William Baxner, James Hovey, Mrs. Samuel P. Armstrong and child, Morris P. Felan, Peter Young, Herman McCarthy, Mrs. Mary P. Pollard, Joseph Oberson, Andrew M. Patterson, Mrs. Kate McMurray, Louis Thebault, Philip G. Thurston, Mrs. Eliza Phillips, Morris S. Yew, Alfred Alcerried, Henry Walden, W. W. Bennett, William Jacobs, Thomas E. Cooper, John Titus, E. Frederick Post, Francis A. Decie, Dr. Goodrich, Louis Vals, C. J. Sturdal, Anthony Foster, Mrs. Morris P. Lowe, John L. Wood.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans.—H. S. Hegeman, Chas. Emendorf, Mr. McHugh, lady and child, Mrs. Woodley, Mr. Small, Chas. Lorch, H. McCorrey, H. S. Lesiceur, Henry McIntyre, Mrs. Bretchel and child, Miss Mary A. Casey, H. Burke, T. Commock, Mr. Thompson and lady, Capt. Geo. Stone, G. Willis, Samuel Foster, Mrs. Cartouch and child, D. Lorenzi de Bola, Augustus Childs, W. H. Havens, M. A. Disbrow, W. R. Jenkins and wife, F. Voigt, W. Meyer, G. A. Percy and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. R. Jennings, Mrs. A. Hennen, Miss E. Hennen, Miss A. D. Carutus, Mrs. E. H. Oliver and servant, R. H. Simpson, Sam. Marston, Mrs. C. A. Marston and servant, Miss E. Ramenes, Miss Williams, Mrs. J. B. Hazard and child, Mrs. Ball, Miss Ball, Miss E. Ball, A. W. Howard, J. W. Ball, Master Ball, Mrs. E. J. Walker and 3 children, J. O. Allen, J. P. Williamson, S. Holmstien, C. Morse, C. S. Sargent, J. C. Dunning, Capt. Givens, Major Troom, D. Neal, A. W. Priest, C. S. Barton, A. Low, S. Long, Gen. H. H. Sibley, Major F. R. Schaffer, P. Schoufelder and 3 children, L. Bernstien, A. Favre, Mrs. R. Doppelmeyer and 3 children, Mrs. Umbustack and 2 children, J. Woolf, wife and 3 children, Hon. E. H. Darrell, H. G. Heartt, Col. T. H. Thorpe, W. A. Gregory, V. Fairwind, N. Melhady, F. M. Emery, G. F. Wilson, J. M. Jones, Thomas Adams, H. Farrington, Mrs. Ange.

AUG. 19—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Capt. D. L. Kinninmont, Miss Isabella Walker, Mr. Campbell and family, Mr. Wood, Miss Kate Robertson, Wm. M. Turner, Miss Sarah Russell, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and family, Miss Johanna Russell, Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Miss Taufer, Thos. McKenna, J. Murdock, W. Ferguson and family, H. Christie and family, R. R. Findlay, J. A. Grant, Wm. Scott, D. D. McKay, Prof. H. D. Kooper and family, Prof. John Nicol, A. Mitchell, Jr., J. Bean, Jno. Henderson, James Henderson, Geo. Smellie, and 394 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 16 | Sun sets...... 6 53 | Moon rises.. 4 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 06 | Gov. Island. 7 55 | Hell Gate.... 9 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Alhambra, Benson, Charleston, A. Leary; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; D. H. Mount, Bachus, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Ericsson, Lowber, Greytown, Central Am. Transit Co.; Eugenia, Tennell, Matamoras, P. Harmony's Nephews; Cumberland, Murray, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; John Gibson, Kelly, Georgetown, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Evening Star, Winpenny, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Linda, Theobold, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Artisan, Young, Baltimore.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Southern Eagle, Pierce, Melbourne, Australia, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Tyro, (Br.,) Scott, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; R. C. Winthrop, Stuart, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Eugenia, (Hamb.,) Chambley, Hamburg, E. Soloman & Edye.

Barks Talisman, (Br.,) Raffle, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Lycurgus, (Ital.,) Cussiso, Liverpool, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades; Cornelia, (Br.,) Charles, Belfast, J. C. McArthur; Marcellus, (Br.,) White, Dublin, Sloman & Edye; Damon, Crowell, Rosario, Argt. Rep., R. W. Ropes & Co.; Annie Ramsay, (Br.,) Phillips, Cronstadt, McCully & Marsh; John Kear, Stinson, Mobile, J. E. Ward & Co.; Emil, (Brem.,) Ficke, Philadelphia, C. F. Sexton.

Brigs Mary B. Lithgow, (Br.,) McDonald, Glace Bay, T. Whitman; Bogota, (Br.,) Negro, Santa Martha and Carthagena, Hoadley & Everit; Josephine, (Port.,) Olivero, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Henry Thackery, Stahl, Philadelphia, D. C. Banco & Carberry; E. Rowe, Jones, Demerara, J. Eneas; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Perry, St. John, N. F., M. E. Green & Currie; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, via Philadelphia, Fowler & Jova; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; J. B. Litchfield, Crockett, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners John Forsyth, Applegate, Norfolk, Pierson & Collins; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Splendid, Barlow, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan; Chingarora, Lyons, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Dr. Franklin, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Galveston, A. W. Ladd; Reindeer, Bolan, York River; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Ann Maria, (Br.,) Sprague, Shulee, N. S.; C. N. Rogers, Mott, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; R. P. Briggs, (Br.,) Choisnet, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lovet Peacock, Lingo, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew; Zenas Snow, Smith, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Henry, Dobbin, Brownsville, Texas, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Elva, (Br.,) Culman, Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas; Melrose, (Br.,) Rohdenwald, Inagua, F. T. Montel & Barto; J. J. Worthington, Worthington, Wilmington, Del., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Village Queen, Satterlee, Washington, D. C., A. Abbot; Senator, Falkin, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 12th, passed in the river, bound up, steamships George Washington, Guiding Star and Crescent. 14th, at 4 P. M., 20 miles W. of Sand Key, passed steamer Philadelphia, bound W. 17th, at 12:30 P. M., 5 miles N. of Hatteras, passed schr. Constitution, bound S.; same day, at 5:40 P. M., lat. 36 10, lon. 75, passed a steamer bound S., having Smith & Dunning's signal, supposed the Vicksburgh. 18th, at 5 P. M., 20 miles S. E. of Absecom, exchanged signals with a bark standing N., showing Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson's signal.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Aug. 5, with mdse. and 436 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Aug. 15, lat. 46 28, lon. 53 17, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 45 10, lon. 50 39, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; also a steamer, supposed the Hamburg ship, bound E. 14th, passed the Inman extra steamer, bound E. 16th, lat. 43 33, lon. 57 58, passed steamship Bellona, hence for London. 18th, lat. 40 54, lon. 67 10, steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelly, Washington 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 18th inst., at New Inlet, saw a bark ashore, listed to eastward, apparently full of water; had a red signal, with white cross in it.

Ship Sarrento, Maling, Leghorn June 24, passed the Rock July 13, with marble, rags, etc., Fabricotti Bros. July 30, lat. 37 03, lon. 39 40, signalized a ship strg. E., supposed to be the Charles Cooper. Aug. 8, lat. 41 19, lon. 56 35, was boarded from schr. Halifax, from Boston for the Guano Islands, South Atlantic.

Ship Yorick, (Br.,) Dixon, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Washington Butcher, Baker, Monaco June 23, passed the Rock July 11, with fruit to Brockway & Baker. No date, lat. 42 21, lon. 62 06, passed steamship Scotia, bound E.; same time, saw a Bremen ship, bound W.

Bark T. W. Armstrong, Large, Deep River, Conn., to Merrill & Abbott.

Bark Reunion, (of Waldoboro,) Tracey, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Princess Royal, (of Cornwallis,) Monroe, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados Aug. 3, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Starlight, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDonald, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Torrent, (of Boston,) Gould, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Belle, (of Gibraltar,) Burmeister, Trieste June 18, and Gibraltar July 14, with fruit and rags to master.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Baltic, Hooper, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Maple Valley, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Michigan, Greenleaf, New-Haven.

Brig Chesapeake, Newhull, Portsmouth, for Newburgh.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Edward, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Pepein, Port Richmond, C. B., 27 ds., with coal to F. B. Small & Co.

Schr. Conway, Merrill, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Brier, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Hodges, Boston, with salt and plaster for Hudson.

Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, Millville 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Caroline McLain, Alexander, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Kate McLean, ——, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Chief, Osborn, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Harriet Maria, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.
Schr. John Frank, Rolwell, New-Bedford.
Schr. Defiance, Nash, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Cherub, Baily, Gardiner, with lumber.
Schr. O. K., Ethridge, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. McCobb, Tifford, Providence.
Yacht Clara Clarita, Vevers, Port Abas, N. F., 5 ds., to Leonard W. Jerome.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.
WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Circassian, Germania, City of Boston, Saladin, Virginia, Ericsson, Linda, Alhambra, Cumberland, D. H. Mount, Evening Star, Fung Shuey, H. Livingston, Hatteras, Yazoo, Nevada, Twilight.

Spoken, &c.

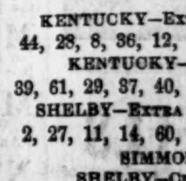
Ellen Dyer—bark, from Buenos Ayres for Queenstown, 50 ds. out, July 26, lat. 37 27, lon. 32 20.

Florence—bark, of Boston, bound E., Aug. 2, lat. 39 54, lon. 50 20.

Golden Horn—ship, from London for Melbourne, July 11, off Pernambuco.

Surinam—bark, from Barbados for Boston, Aug. 12, lat. 29 29, lon. 68.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 493, Aug. 19, 1865.
44, 28, 8, 36, 12, 26, 51, 2, 74, 43, 17, 48, 42.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 494, Aug. 19, 1865.
39, 61, 29, 37, 40, 6, 27, 45, 22, 35, 18, 32, 24.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 393, Aug. 19, 1865.
2, 27, 11, 14, 60, 6, 69, 13, 31, 3, 32, 23, 49.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 394, Aug. 19, 1865.
41, 6, 5, 20, 43, 32, 61, 47, 31, 77, 59, 70, 55.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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